BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1818. [NUMBER 1368.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

Register of Sums deposited in the General Treasury at Bombay, on Account of the Estates of Military Persons deceased, to the 31st October 1818; also of those transferred, discharged and remaining unclaimed, since the last was published.

Date when Collected		By whom deposited,	On Account of whose Estates,	Amount,			Remarks.
1818							
July	1st	Capt. G. Leggan, Commanding at Jaulnah, ..	Lieut. Billamore, 4th Regt. B. N. I.	1,135	0	00	Paid the 1st Aug. 1818 to R. Woodhouse, Ad.
August	4th	Capt. Staunton, Commanding 2d Bat. Gr. ..	Lieut. Pattenson, of the same Corps, ...	1,570	3	00	Ditto 4th Di to Ditto.
,,	14th	R. A. Willis, Town Major, ...	Major Hugh Scott, Deputy Adjutant General Madras Army, ...	1,487	2	48	Ditto 26th Ditto Ditto.
,,	,,	Ditto.. ..... Ditto	Lieut. Henry Heath, 2d Bat. 6th Regiment Bombay N. I.	143	1	65	Ditto 15th October Ditto.
,,	,,	Ditto ..... Ditto	Lieut. George Stachan of Madras Establishment	534	1	80	Unclaimed.
Sept.	21st	Lieut. Col. G. M. Cox, Commanding at Poonah	Lieut. Henry Heath, of the 2d Bat. 6th Regt.	147	3	00	Paid the 15th October to R. Woodhouse, Ad.
,,	28th	Lieut. Col. H. S. Osborne, Commanding G. S. F. at Baroda, ...	Lieut. Col. Lyall, of the 1st Bat. 8th Regt. N. I.	1,813	0	00	Ditto 25th September Ditto
Oct.	20th	Major McClintock, Commanding 1st Bat. 6th Regiment N. I.	Capt. Henry B. Corker, of the same Corps, ..	388	3	56	Unclaimed.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
Accountant General's Office,
31st October, 1818.

Errors Excepted,
J. WEDDERBURN,
Accountant General.

Commercial Department.

Government Advertisement.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council will, on Saturday the 21st instant receive sealed proposals from any person willing to contract for executing all Hamallage, hoisting, stowing, and other duties, which may at any time be required in the Honorable Company's Import Warehouse: the contract to last for three years from the date of its execution. The contractor to enter into such terms of agreement in regard to the Bills &c. as have been customary with the last contractors, and which, as well as the duties required of the contractor, may be seen on application at the Warehouse Office any day (Sunday excepted) between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The party whose tender may be accepted, will be required to deposit Company's paper in the Public Treasury at this Presidency to the amount of (10,000) ten thousand Rupees for the due fulfilment of his engagement.

The party whose tender may be accepted, is restricted from assigning over his contract, or any share or interest therein, to any person or persons whatever, without the previous and express sanction of Government; on pain of forfeiting his security and being also liable to be deprived, at the discretion of Government in such case, of his contract.

The contractor in the Import Department will be restricted from holding any share or interest in any contract for the execution of similar duties in the Export Department.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender which may be presented, without assigning any reason for so doing.

The tenders must be endorsed "Proposals for supplying Hamals &c. &c. for the Import Department," and any tender which may not be endorsed, or which may be presented after the time above limited, will be returned.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
10th November 1818.

શરકારી નોકર ખબર થાએ એવીને શરકારી જમપોટ વેરોશ એટલે માલ આવેય તે વખાર મધે શરવે તરેહની મજુરી તથા ખારીતાનવી તથા માલ રચવો તથા બીજી કામગીરી કર વખતે દરકાર પડે તે કરવાનો મખતો કરવા શાકું નેકોઇ રાજી થઇ ને બંધ કીધેલા પરપોજલ આપે તે શનીચરના દંને તારીખ ૨૧ મી આ એ મહીના મધે રેઠ હનરાબલ ગાવરનર બાકાદર કોશલ મધે લેશે તે મખતો કરાર નામુ થાએ તે દંનથી વ રશ ૩ શુધી ચાલુ રેશે આગાલના મ ખતામા બીલ બાબત તથા વગેરા બાબત કરાર મદાર લખેલોછે તે પરમાં ને મખતે દારે કરાર કરવો તે કરાર ને મખતે દારે કેવી મજુરી કરવી તે રવે વાર ખેરીન કરીને બીને શરવે દારે શરકારનાં વખારમા દાડાના કલાક ૧૦ થી તે કલાક ૫ શુધી આવીને જોએ ❋

બીજુ નેનો પરપોજલ કબુલ થાશે તેકુએ મખતો પુરો કરી આપવા શાકે શરકાર કંમપેનીની નોટો રુા. ૧૦૦૦૦ અંકે દશ હનારની મુમબજની તીનો રીમા અનામત રાખવી ❋

ને બણીનો પરપોજલ કબુલ થાશે તે બનીએ પોતી કો મખતો અથવા તેમા કાંઇ લાગા અથવા કાંઇ જલાકો બીનો કોઇને શરકારની પરથમ કુકમ લીધા વના આપે નકી અગર આપેતો નામીન ગરીનો એવજ શરકાર દાખલ કરીને શરકારના કુકમ પરમાને તે બનીને મખતામાથી કુર કરશે ❋

જમપોટ વેરહોશનાં મખતે દારે જ શપોટ વેરહોશ એટલે માલ આવેછે તે શરકારના વખારમાં એવી કામગીરી કરવાના મખતામા કાંઇ લાગ અથવા શમદ રાખવો નકી ❋

પરપોજલ આપશે તેમાથી કાંઇ પર પોજલ રદ કરવાના કાંઇ કારન નકી કેહતા રદ કરશે એ મખતી આર રદ હનરાબલ ગાવરનર કોશલનોછે ❋

પરપોજલ કુપર લખીએ એકુને એ પરપોજલ જમપોટ વેરહોશમા મજુર તથા વગરે આપવાનોછે તે જે પરપોજ લ કુપર એકુ લખેલુ નકી હશે ને કુપ ર ઠાલુ લખેલાછે તે ઠાલુ થઆ પ છે આપશે તે પરપોજલ પાછા આપશે તા ૧૦ માહે નવેમબર સંને ૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી ❋

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

શ્રી

બરમજી ખાજીર ઘર ઘેણે ઘેલીને બરમજી ઇંપોર્ટ પેર ઘેલમ્બપણે મપછેતો તા પઘગીત

બપનેરેચી મણીજીપયાગી તાપાણી પમપઘચાપ પઈતરમગીગીઘ રપઘેતીણરમરમગેઘતીમમપયા ત્તપમઘેતામમપયાષમેમેણીમ જીઘેણેંઘંઘમેઘેઘે કંપોમઘ ઘેતી ઘતેરાપપગીતાગીઘ 21 ઘ્યાચમ મણીચ્યંતરેંગઘંગમઘઘ ગપરમ રમ્રેણમ્રંતઘેતીઘતો મરેતામમર ત્રજ મઘપ્યા છીપજા પાણેંગં ય ર્યે તીગંપ્રઇંન્તિ મણીઘ પમગીઘ મરેત્યાંત ધીમ્રઘા પગેર મમર મરાર ઉણેમ્ર પઠે ત્યાપ્રમણે મ ઘેતેઘમ્રને મમરમમ્રપતો મમર પમઘેતેઘમ્રમેમ્રેજતીમઉ.ગીમમ્ર તીતેચતીપર ઘેગીપમઘગંપરમડ ઈતર છીપછી ઘચમ્રરચેપઘગીત છીપજાઘપરે ૧૦ પાણેગંતેપરે ૮ પાર્વેતોઇતીગંપાઘપેં

ઘ્યાઇપ્યાચા પ્રપોમઘ મણીઘ ઘેઈઘત્યાંગમઘેતાપુકમઘપ્ર ત્યા પયાઘા ઘચમ્રર મંત્રેનીચ્યા મે ગીરપઠે ૧૦૦૦૦ પંત્રીઘઘઘમર ચ્યાડીપંઈ તીમેગીમઇં પામમત ગેપપ્યા

ઘ્યાઇપ્યાચા પ્રપોમઘ મણીઘ

ઘેઈજ્યાજે ઘઙ્ઘન્ન ઞકેતા ઋીપ
ત્યાંત ઋણી ઋાગઋીપં ઙઞઈજીઙ
રેઘ્રેણાઙ ઙચઋર્ચી પ્રપ્રંઞ ઘ
ઞઘેતજ્યાદીઞ ઠેનીનછે ઞણીનર્
ઞતીનીચા ઈેપઙ ઙચઋર્ ઘપ્રેઙ
ઘેનીનં ઙચઋર્ચે ઘઘ્નેપ્રપ્રણેત્યા
ઇપ્યાઙ ઞદેત્યાજીન જીર્ઞર્તીઙ

ઈઞપોર્ ધેર્ઘેઙ ઈેજીઙ ઞ
ઞેતેનર્યાણે ઈક્ષપોર્ ધેર્ ઘેઙ
ઞજાણે ઞઙઞતો ત્યાઙચઋર્ચેપ
ઘ્રતીતીઙ ઙઙ્ઉ ઋાઞગીજી ઞઞ
ચાચે ઞકેત્યાંત ઋણીઋાગ ઋીપ
ઙઞંઈઠેનીનંછે

પ્રપોઞઙેતીઙ ત્યાતીઙઋણીપ્ર
પોઞઙ ચઘઞઞયાચે ઋચણાનજા
ગતાં ચઘઞતીતીઙ ઘછેઘેતીયાર્
રેઠઘંનજ્ઞાઘઙ્ગપર્ નર્ઞ્રેઙેઙ યા
ઙઞડેઘછે

પ્રપોઙઞપર્ ઙ્યાઘ્રવેઈેઙેઙેઘ
પ્રપોઞઙઙંપોર્ ધેર્ઘેઙઞઈં ઞ
ઊર્પગેર્ઙ્યાપયાચાઘછે પઙ્યા
પ્રપોઙઞપર્ ઈેઙેઉણીઙેનેઙેઙ પ
પર્વિઙઉણીઉઘઉેતીવેઙ ઙર્ઙ્યાનં
નર્ઘેતીઙતેપ્રપોઞઙ્ઞર્તઞગીતી
ઙતાજીઘ ૧૦ ઋછે ઋપેંઘર્ ઙઋં
૧૮૧૮ ઈંઙણી

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Prices established by Government, for the Sale of the Honorable Company's MADEIRA WINES in this month are as follows.

London Particular, per Pipe Rs. 650
or in bottle 25 per dozen.
Ditto Market, ...ditto.....607
ditto. ....ditto. ..24. ....ditto.

The wines in bottle will not be disposed of in any less quantity than six dozen.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. T. GOODWIN,
Warehouse-keeper.

BOMBAY,
Warehouse, 12th Nov. 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ESTATE and PLANTATION in the Island of Sumatra, near Bencoolen, called Bantongon, whereof the late WALTER EWER was seized and possessed at the time of his decease, and which was devised by him to his Sons JOHN and WALTER EWER, subject to the payment of his just Debts and of certain Annuities, will be sold at Calcutta on the Twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, to the highest bidder, at Auction. by Messieurs GOULD and CAMPBELL, where a Copy of the said Will may be seen; together with the Copies of the Title Deeds of the said Estate and the Conditions of Sale.

The Title Deeds and a Copy of the said Will; together with Conditions of Sale, may be also seen at the Office of the Hon'ble Company's Attorney, at Calcutta; also Copies of these Documents may be seen at the Hon'ble Company's Attornies' Offices, at Madras and Bombay.

The Plantation is situated on the Babattang Stream, with the Village of Bantongon at its entrance from which it derives its name, and is distant about ten miles from the Settlement of Fort Marlborough. The extent of the Estate is very considerable, but the deep ravines and impenetrable jungles which form a great part of it, and the uncertainty of its boundary on the North East towards the Hills preclude the possibility of furnishing at present an accurate statement of the quantity of Land it contains. The cultivated part of it however may be estimated at 24 acres. The Ground according to the Title Deeds is bounded on the West, by the road leading to the Hon'ble Company's Plantation, on the South towards Sillibar by the Village of Bantongon, and on the East by the Rivulet of Babattang, and on the North East towards the Hills, the boundary is uncertain and undefined.

It appears from the latest accounts received at Calcutta, that a very considerable number of the Nutmeg Trees which have been transplanted, are in a thriving state, that about two thousand Nutmeg plants will be fit for transplanting in about a year, and that all the Clove Trees of which there is a considerable number, are in a very flourishing condition, and it is believed that the Plantation is capable of being rendered very productive and valuable.

The particulars respecting the extent and nature of the said Estate and Plantation, may however be more fully learnt by an application to the Government at Bencoolen.

The purchase money will, for the satisfaction of Purchasers, be deposited in the Treasury of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, at Calcutta, to whom the Estate of the said Walter Ewer is largely indebted under a decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal, and is to be paid immediately upon the execution of the Deeds by the said John and Walter Ewer, the elder and younger Sons and Devisees of the said Testator, and whatever claim or interest the said United Company may have to the above mentioned Estate and Plantation, or to any part of it, they will duly give a release for if required to the Purchaser.--Dated the 23d day of September 1818.

A CARD.

BOMBAY
NEW ESTABLISHMENT
FOR THE
EDUCATION OF
Young Ladies.

IT having been suggested that an Establishment opened upon an œconomical plan in Bombay, would undoubtedly meet with success; Mrs. HUNT in consequence submits the following, most respectfully, to the notice and consideration of PARENTS and GUARDIANS of CHILDREN.

Her present dwelling will accommodate TWENTY YOUNG LADIES; and the plan of Education will be conducted on the same principles as Schools of the first consequence in England; which Mrs. HUNT will perform, without the aid of Masters, on the undermentioned terms, viz.

Board, English Language grammatically, Writing and Arithmetic, Plain Needle Work, and Embroidery in Silks, in Landscape, Fruits and Flowers,—Rs. 25 per Mensem, which includes (Medical Attendance excepted) every charge of the Seminary.

PER MENSEM.

Lessons on the Forté Piano, to Boarders, ... 20
Ditto in Drawing, ... 10
Ditto in Dancing, ... 10

Bombay, 7th November 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Parsee JUMSETJEE NANABHOY, Merchant, Inhabitant of Bombay, having bargained with KAZEE GOOLAM HOOSINE bin KAZEE HOOSINE MAHRY, Moorman, also merchant & Inhabitant of Bombay, to sell his Cocoanut Oart of ¼ wheel situated at Gergon, which he purchased from MRS. ROSE NESBETT, consisting of two Bungalows together with all the erection within the wall of the said oart, and a Spot of Batty Ground adjoining to the said oart, which he purchased from Shepey NARUNJEE JANAJEE MEDLAY—any Person or Persons having any claim or demand in the said Estate are hereby required to notify the same to the said KAZEE GOOLAM HOOSINE bin KAZEE HOOSINE MAHRY within 14 Days, or else they will be precluded.

Bombay 14th November 1818.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર ફીઆંથી આપીએચને

પારશી જંમશેદજી નાંઙાંનાંલાજ શ્રી
મુમબજ્ઞનો વેપારી એ ઘણીએ ઙાજી
ગુલાંમ ઙ્શંન ભીન ઙાજી ઙ્શંન માઙા
રી મુશલંમાંન શ્રી મુમબજ્ઞનો વેપારી
એની શાઙે વેચાંણનુ શાટુ ઙીધુછે વાડી
એક ૧।। રેટની ગીરગાંમ મધ્યે છે એ
વાડી મીશતરીશ રીશ નીશબત પાશે
થી વેચાતી લીધી ઙતી એ વાડીમાં બે
બંગલા તથા એ વાડીનાં દીવાલની
અંદર જેઙંજ શરવે બાંધેલુ ઙ્હેએતે શ્રુ
ધાં તથા એની શાઙે ખેતર એક એ
વાડીને જગાતુછે તે શીપી ણારંનજી જા
નોજી મેડલે પાશેથી વેચાતુ લીધુ ઙતુ
એ ઉપર ઙરએક ખોઙ અગાર ખોઙોનો
દાવો અગાર જેકેણ ઙ્હેએતો તે ઘણી
ઓએ આનથી દંન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં
આવીને ઙાજી ગુલાંમ ઙ્શંન ભીન ઙા
જી ઙ્શંન માઙારીને જાહેર ઙરે તેમા
ર પછી એ દાવો ઙબુલ ઙરશે નઙી ❋

તા. ૧૬ મી નવેમબર ૧૮૧૮

IN THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale,

Seized by Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias at the suit of DIOGO DE SALDANHA,

AGAINST

MICHAELLA DE LIMA, *Widow and Executrix of the late* MATHEWS ILLACIO DIAS, *deceased,*

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on Thursday the 19th day of November instant to different date at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon will be put up to sale by public Outcry on the premises the undermentioned property of the above named Defendant.

Lot. 1st—10 Cupboards, 10 Boxes with Medicines, Bottles &c. 5 Chairs, 2 Couches, 2 Tables, situated within the Town Walls near the Cowasjee Patell's House.

Lot. 2d—A Dwelling House covered with Tiles, Bungalow and Garden situated at Mazagon, and in the nieghbourhood of a House of Mathews Awo.

Lot. 3d—A Small Garden Do. do. do.

Lot. 4th—A Dwelling House covered with Tiles Ditto & in the neighbourhood of a House of Francis Pigg.

Lot. 5th—A Dwelling House Ditto do. Fragos Saldan.

Lot. 6th—A Dwelling House Ditto do- Manoel Frazer.

Lot. 7th—Sundry Household Furniture, Medicines, Cupboards, Boxes &c. &c. in the Mazagon said House.

G. W. MIGNAN,
Sheriff,

BOMBAY Sheriff's Office
12th November 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT proposals will be received by the Trustees of ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, from any person or persons willing to contract for White washing, Painting and repairing of St. Thomas's Church—The particulars to be known on application to MR. VASSY at the Vestry. The work must be immediately commenced and completed before Christmas.

By Order of the Trustees of St. Thomas Church,
C. R. VASSY,
Vestry Clerk.

BOMBAY,
9th November 1818.

ખબર ફીઆંથી આપીએચને

પરપોજ્ઞલ દેવલના તરફતીઆંજોરે
ફરએક ખોઙ અગાર ખોઙો પાશેથી જે
ના દીલમાં ઙંટરાર ઙરવો ઙ્હેએ તે ઘ
ણીએ એ દેવલ નાંમે શેનેટ ઠામશનેયુ
નો ભગાડવો તથા રંગ ભગાડવો તથા
કુકરા ઙરવુ એની શરવે વગત વાર
મીશતર વાશીને દેવલમાં પુછેમા
થી માલુમ પડશે એ ઙાંમ જલદી શ્રુ
ઙરવુ તે નાટાલની અગાઉ પુરુ ઙરવુ ❋

તા. ૯ મી નવેમબર ૧૮૧૮

Ferrar & Eduljee

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next the 16th instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOW STREET,

AN Entire Invoice of Saddlery lately imported from the house of Mirrlees, consisting of cavalry and hunting saddles, Buggy Harness and spare articles.

On the same day will be sold sundry articles of Household Furniture, the wearing apparel and effects of an officer deceased.

Bombay, 14th November 1818.

SALES BY AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY the 18th Instant.
AT
E. Reel & Shapoorjee's,
AUCTION ROOMS,
TAMARIND' LANE.

WHERE the following articles will be exposed for Sale (the property of a Gentlemen leaving the Settlement) Household Furniture consisting of Card and Dining Tables, Cots, Couches and Chairs, Silver plate, glass ware, and Wines. Also an assortment of Ladies' Hats and Shoes, and a variety of artificial flower.

Bombay, 14th November 1818

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of Lieut. WILLIAM CHARLES LENN, late in the military service of the Hon'ble East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, November 4th 1818.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT MARIA BAPTISTA BARRETTO, widow of the late MANOEL BARRETTO, and ANNA MARIA BARRETTO, widow of JOHN BARRETTO, Executresses to the Estate of ANTONIO DE NORONHA, widow of ANTONIO BARRETTO, having obtained from the Honorable the Court of Recorder, under date the 17th of October last, the Probate of the last Will of the said deceased; all person or persons having any claims against the said Estate are to come forward with their accounts &c. and to present them to GREGORIO MANOEL DE SILVA and ELIAS DE CHAGAS, who have received Powers from the Executresses to act in their behalf, within 14 days from this date.

Bombay, 14th November 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THAT NASSERWANJEE FAKEERJEE RUSTOMJEE, Parsee Inhabitant of Bombay, has purchased from IGNACIO FRANCISCO DE MELLO and PEDRO FERNANDES, Executors of the Estate of the late FRANCISCO MORAES deceased, a Garden and a House situated at Hoomarcury, called Packary Wall, adjoining to the house occupied by Mr. E. TADMAN. Any person or persons having any claim by way of mortgage or otherwise will make the same known to the purchaser within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be of no validity.

Bombay, 14th November 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of THOMAS WINGATE, Esquire, late an Assistant Surgeon in the service of the Honourable East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honourable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay November 4th 1818.

Bombay Races 1819.

TO BE RUN FOR

ON MONDAY THE 1st FEBRUARY 1819.

A Cup given by Mr. Remington, value Guineas 100, for Maiden Arab Horses carrying 9st. heats two miles.

A give and take of £50 from the Fund with 5 gold mohurs each, 14 hds. 9st. heats one mile and a half.

SECOND DAY.

ON THURSDAY THE 4TH FEBRUARY.

The Bombay Subscription Plate of £100 from the Fund with 100 Rs. each, for all Arab Horses, weight for age, Bycullah Standard, heats two miles.

The Bycullah Subscription Purse for Maiden Arab Colts, 100 Rupees each with Rs. 600 from the Fund, one two-mile heat, weight for age, Bycullah Standard.

THIRD DAY.

ON SATURDAY THE 6TH FEBRUARY.

The Forbes Stakes of Rupees 100 each with £100 from the Fund, for Horses carrying 9st. English Horses carrying 7lb. extra, one three mile heat.

The Ladies' Purse of Rupees —— with 5 gold mohurs each, for all Arab Horses, weight for age Bycullah Standard, heats 2 miles. The winner of Remington's Cup to carry 7lb. extra.

FOURTH DAY.

ON MONDAY THE 8TH FEBRUARY.

The Malet Stakes of Rupees 100 each with £100 from the Fund, for all Arab Horses, weight for age, mile & half heats.

The Bachelors' Purse of Rupees —— with 5 gold mohurs each, for all Arab Horses carrying 8st. 7lb. heats two miles.

The winner of Remington's Cup to carry 7lb. extra.

FIFTH DAY.

ON THURSDAY THE 11TH FEBRUARY.

An Arab Plate of Rupees 1000, for Arab Horses purchased from Higgs's stable through his agency since the 20th September 1816, heats two miles, weight for age Bycullah Standard.

A Give and take of £50 from the Fund with 5 gold mohurs each, 14hds. 9st. heats two miles. The winner of the former give and take to carry 7lb. extra.

SIXTH DAY.

ON MONDAY THE 15TH FEBRUARY.

The Gold Turf Cup value 00 guineas given by the Turf Club in 1802 and now in the possession of Mr. Devitre; heats two miles, 9st. Stakes, Rupees 300 each.

A Plate of Rupees 400 from the Fund with 3 gold mohurs each, for the beaten Horses of the season, to be weighted by the Stewards—one two mile heat.

CONDITIONS ANNEXED TO THE TURF CUP.

1. The Cup to be produced at all Turf Dinners and to be the property of the winner, should he prefer to keep it, on his producing a new Cup of the same value with the inscriptions thereon. The Cup however not to be taken possession of by the winner until the substitute shall be produced.

2. The name of the winning Horse to be engraved on the Cup and the day on which it was won.

3. The Cup liable to be challenged in any succeeding season to that in which it has been won. Two months notice to be given to the holder and the challenger to stake rupees 300 against the Cup. P. P.

4. The Cup being once duly challenged, all Horses free to enter at any time afterwards, staking the same.

The Stewards beg leave to inform the public that the Races will take place in the evening.

The Riders to weigh at ½ past 3 and the Horses to start at 4 o'clock precisely. the interval between the heats to be half an hour. The Bugle to sound for saddling, and for mounting, and such Horses as are then ready at the Post to be started.

It is particularly requested that no person except Stewards or Owners will go down with the Horses to the two mile starting post, and it is expected no one will join in with or follow the Horses whilst running.

All dogs found on the course will be killed.

BYCULLAH STANDARD.

2 Years Old	a feather.
3 Ditto	st. 7. 3. lb.
4 Ditto	8. 3.
5 Ditto	8. 12.
6 Ditto	9. 3.
Aged	9. 5.

By Order of the Stewards,
C. LAW,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
14th November 1818.

N. B. No horse allowed to be entered, unless he is bona fide the property of a Subscriber to the Races.

For Sale,

AT THE
COURIER OFFICE

BLANK forms of POWERS OF ATTORNEY for receiving dividends on India Stock &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9TH NOVEMBER 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE following promotion is ordered to take place.

Commisariat Department.

Sub-conductor Nathaniel Houston to be conductor, vice Evans pensioned.—Date of rank 6 October 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Brigadier General Smith's appointment, made on the 1st Instant, of acting Sub-conductor Holebrook of the Commissariat to act as conductor vice Law deceased.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

Statement of the Observations on the Weather, made at the Rooms of the Literary Society, for the Month of Oct. 1818.

1818.		THERMOMETER 11 A. M.	1 P. M.	4 P. M.
Oct.	*date*	*Degs.*	*Degs.*	*Degs.*
Thursday.	1	77½	77	76
	2	79	81	81
	3	79½	79½	80½
	4	79½	79½	80½
	5	79	79½	79
	6	80	80½	81½
	7	80½	81	82½
	8	80½	81½	82½
	9	81	82	82
	10	81½	82½	81½
	11	81½	82½	84½
	12	82½	84	84½
	13	83	84	84½
	14	83½	84½	85½
	15	84½	85	85½
	16	85½	86	85½
	17	84½	85½	86
	18	85	85½	86½
	19	84½	85½	85½
	20	84½	85½	87½
	21	84	85½	87
	22	83½	85	87
	23	84	85½	86½
	24	85½	86½	88
	25	82½	83	83
	26	85	86½	82½
	27	82½	82½	83½
	28	83	8 ½	84½
	29	83½	84	85
	30	85	84	85½
	31	84	84½	85½

N. B. *The index of the Barometer has been broken unfortunately.*

Total amount of Rain which has fallen at Bombay and at Tannah, 1818.

	BOMBAY. *Inches*	*Dec.*	TANNAH. *Inches.*	*Dec.*
In June	22.	54.	38.	20.
July	17.	69.	33.	31.
Aug.	28.	4[illegible]	48.	56.
Sept.	10.	39.	11.	88.
Oct.	2.	07.	4.	33.
	81.	1[illegible]	131	28.

N. B. *The Rain in the last month fell in very partial showers.*

THE
COURIER,
NOVEMBER 14, 1818.

We have heard, with much pleasure, of the high compliment paid the heroes of Corygaum, by the most noble the Governor General in council, in voting that a monument should be erected on the spot, at the public expense, in commemmoration of that glorious and most unequal contest, and handing down to posterity the bright example of the officers and men who fell therein, by recording their names, with a suitable inscription, on the monument, in English, Persian and Mahratta.

This tribute to the memory of the departed brave must be highly gratifying, not only to their relatives and surviving brother soldiers, but to every man of military feeling in the eastern world, where such records for transmitting down to posterity the martial deeds of our gallant countrymen, all must acknowledge, have hitherto been much neglected.

We have also great pleasure in publishing the following high testimony to the merits of another part of our gallant army.

Extract from General Orders.

HEAD QUARTERS: BOMBAY, THURSDAY 5TH NOVEMBER 1818.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Commander in chief is happy to express his entire approbation at the appearance of the 2d Bat. 11th Regt. N. I. on parade this morning. The manner in which this young corps went through the different evolutions and firings is highly creditable to Major Milford and the officers and men under his command, especially when it is considered that the battalion has been raised since January last, and that little could be done during the rainy season. His excellency feels confident that by a strict attention to their duty, the 2d of the 11th will soon rank amongst the best disciplined corps of this army, and he cannot doubt whenever their services shall be called for in the field, that they will emulate the conduct of their gallant brethern in arms, who so nobly upheld the character of the Bombay troops on the glorious 5th of Nov. 1817 at Kirkee, a day which will long be remembered in India, and has justly raised the reputation of the soldiers serving on this establishment to the highest degree of eminence.

We copy the following account of a splendid dinner given on the first anniversary of the battle of Gunness Kund by the Hon'ble M. S. Elphinstone on the 5th Nov. last, from our brother of the Gazette.

The company assembled in the saloon, and, on dinner being announced, repaired to a splendid suite of tents elegantly fitted up, where the tables were most superbly laid out; and upwards of sixty persons sat down to a sumptuous dinner. The band of the European regiment and 2d battalion of grenadiers (both of which corps had shared in the glories of the day) being in attendance.

On the cloth being removed, the following bumper toasts were given.

The King.—	*God save the King.*
Prince Regent.—	*The Regent's March.*
Duke of York and the Army.—	*Duke of York's March.*
Duke of Clarence and the Navy.—	*Rule Britannia.*
Colonel Burr and the Detachment that fought under him on the 5th of November, 3 times 3.	Britons Strike Home.

We need scarcely remark that this toast was received and cheered with enthusiasm.

The Marquis of Hastings and the Presidency of Bengal 3 times 3	*The Marquis's March.*
Mr. Elliott and the Presidency of Fort St. George 3 times 3.	*A March.*
Sir Evan Nepean and the Presidency of Bombay 3 times 3.	*Hearts of Oak.*
Captain Staunton and the Heroes of Korygaum 3 times 3.	*Battle of Korygam.*
Lord Hastings and the Bengal Army 3 times 3.	*A March.*
Sir T. Hislop and the Madras Army 3 times 3.	*A March.*
Sir Miles Nightingall and the Bombay Army 3 times 3.	*A March.*
Duke of Wellington and the Army in France 3 times 3.	*Wellington's March.*
The Hon. Mount S. Elphinstone and may every happiness attend him. The toast was received with a burst of applause & 3 times 3	*A March.*
General Smith and the Poona Force 3 times 3	*65th Quick Step*
General Doveton & the Hydrabad Force 3 times 3.	*Bugle March.*
General Pritzler and the Reserve 3 times 3.	*Dragoon March.*
Colonel McDowall & the Force in Kandeish 3 times 3.	*Bringo Bia.*
Colonel Adams and the Nagpore Force 3 times 3.	*March.*
Sir Thomas Hislop & the Heroes of Mahadpore 3 times 3.	*British Grenadiers.*
Sir John Malcolm and the Force in Malwa 3 times 3.	*Garb of Old Gaul.*
General Munro and a prosperous Voyage to his Native Country 3 times 3.	*For England when with favoring Gale.*
Colonel Scott and the Heroes of Seetlebuad 3 times 3.	*The Noble Race of Shenkin.*
The Hon'ble The Commissioner & may we long have the happiness of seeing him amongst us 3 times 3.	*Downfall of Paris.*
Colonel Prother and the Detachment in the Konean 3 times 3.	*A March.*
Sir David Ochterlony and the Reserve 3 times 3.	*Over the Hills and far away*
Colonel Cox and the Poona Division.—	*A March.*

Mr. Elphinstone in his private character, and may he long continue in the enjoyment of those talents so conspicuously beneficial to his country, and those virtues whose influence sheds so much happiness on all around him.

This toast was received with a burst of applause we have never seen exceeded. Both bands played "*The Garb of Old Gaul*" thrice round the table, the company standing, and on the music retiring, cheered their noble host with *Nine* times *Nine*.

In the course of the evening Mr. Elphinstone proposed a toast which he said "Every Scotchman would drink with enthusiasm, and every Englishman, a lover of poetry, as ardently join in.

The immortal memory of Robert Burns and success to his offspring."

It was received with repeated cheers and rendered doubly interesting from a son of the immortal bard's having just sung, one of his father's *blythest lays*.

The evening was enlivened with numerous songs and the convivial spirit of the noble host was such that few left the table till the approach of dawn.

We are happy to find from the latest accounts that the epidemic disease is by no means very prevalent among the troops that are stationary in the Deccan. It had attacked with considerable violence, those that were on the march, and many casualties had occurred. This was attributed in a great measure to the several days of severe rain and consequent exposure of the men on the damp ground. Since the weather had cleared up, the disease was becoming milder in its character and much less frequent. At the presidency

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

ORIGINAL.

A CHARACTER.

A FRAGMENT.

* * * * * * * * *

Turn where self-loved Sagessa's airs proclaim
Herself the fairest candidate for fame;
To beauty—learning—wit—she makes pretence,
As if, Fate winged, from proud pre-eminence,
She had descended to our lower sphere,
Sole arbitress of mortal merit here!
* * * * * * * * *
Sagessa robed, for visitors beplumed,
That morning's manners with her dress assumed;
That morning's reading ready to retail,
If memory's witty colloquy should fail;
The workbox open, or for work or waste,
With well drawn patterns of another's taste;
To grace the table, mixed with classic fare,
See novels, lace, and other ladies' ware.
But chief of all a volume is displayed,
Were decoration lends its powerful aid,
To compensate, by much exterior glare,
For all the owner's nonsense scribbled there.
A "common place book" 'tis by scholars called,
So common this, that loungers 'een are palled.
As on the table carelessly it lies,
Pages thus headed meet admiring eyes;
"Lines to my sister, on her birth-day sent"—
"Sonnet to Laura"—"Ode to discontent"—
But sonnets, odes, or lines are ne'er revealed,
All but the heads affectedly concealed.
'T were hardly just to let the Album stand
On the chance verses of unpractised hand;
So apt quotation to the volume lends
A choice supply that to each taste extends.
Sagessa thus, though no tenth muse designed,
Secures our praises for a taste refined.
Is her's the taste which can each page collect?
Can her light reading thus combine, select?
Arrange a verse, suppress a guilty thought,
Making an author seem just as he ought?
Whose page is thus from every error free,
Error in verse or in morality?
Ah what fair dame who visits, flirts, and dresses,
Appropriates a sigh which love expresses,
Whose greatest effort is the airy dance,
Who passes time in idle elegance,
Could pore in musty books, or dim her eyes,
To cull more wit than in a novel lies?
Sagessa never—all taste displayed
In her sage book, is stolen ready made.
Behold her turning, with attention due,
The scribbler's scourge—the Edinburgh review;
The last new poem now attracts her gaze,
But that alone which earns the critic's praise.
Her ready ear each favored verse imbibes—
Her ready hand the passage soon transcribes—
Or let the line in easy numbers flow,
O burn with all of passion's guilty glow;
Or nervous, fire the soul with glory's theme,
Or tell a tale of love's delicious dream;
The critic's fiat gives it every grace,
And in her heart, and book, secures a place.
Why blame Sagessa? But for the pretence;—
We yet are grateful that she quotes us sense.
Quote on my fair—still shine in borrowed light,
Steal—plagiarize—do any thing but write.
* * * * * * * * *

PHLEGON.

(Continued from the third page.)

it is very much abated. From the police returns of casualties, the number of deaths daily has latterly been less than the average number of the most healthy seasons.

The Lonach for Greenoch goes to sea today. The Robert Quaile for Liverpool will sail between the 20th & 25th inst. the Edward for Newcastle towards the end of the month. The Timandra and Hannah with also get away about the same time, or early in the ensuing month. The Batavia, for London, about the 15th Dec.

Yesterday afternoon H. E. the Commander in chief, with Lady Nightingall, left the presidency for Tannah on a tour thro the Concan &c. His excellency is also accompanied by Mr. Bell and Mr. Warden. We regret to learn that this tour is the forerunner of the final departure of Sir Miles and Lady Nightingall for England, as we understand that his excellency purposes to proceed home early in the next year by way of Egypt. Sir Miles and Lady Nightingall will carry with them the respect and esteem of the whole of this presidency. Her Ladyship on Tuesday last gave a farewell dance and supper at Taralha, which was most numerously attended. At twelve the company sat down to supper; in the course of which Mr. Meriton rose and addressing Sir Miles Nightingall, in very neat and appropriate speech, expressive of the general feelings of the whole company present, proposed the health of Lady Nightingall, which was drank with enthusiasm and 3 times 3.

After supper, dancing was resumed, and reels, waltzes, contre and Spanish dances succeeded each other till Aurora made her appearance.

A violent hurricane was experienced at Madras on the 24th Oct.; besides the account which we have copied from the Madras Courier, we have been obligingly favored with the following extract of a letter received here from a gentleman at Madras belonging to this establishment.

"Madras was visited with one of the most tremendous gales of wind ever experienced in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. It began to blow from between the N. and N. W. points of the compass on Friday evening, and continued increasing till Saturday morning, when it blew with great violence till between 8 and 9, it then became more mild and lulled almost to a calm; at 10 o'clock the wind came round to the S. S. W. and S. W. by S. and blew a perfect hurricane: nothing could resist its violence, trees that the united force of 50 men would have made no impression on were snapped asunder; stones 2 feet in diameter were blown for many yards from their original station: many tiled houses were completely unroofed; the windows and doors of my brother's house were all blown in, and we had only a small room to shelter us from the violence of the wind, in which we all sleep and dine, and yet I hear we have suffered, comparatively, less than our neighbours. There is scarcely a tree standing on the mount road!

RECORDER'S COURT.

In conformity to the promise which we made in our last number of giving a report of the two very interesting trials of Capt. Adams and Lieut. Darcy, of his Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons, for challenging Mr. Charles Norris, the late Magistrate at Kaira, and which occupied this Court during the 30th and 31st of October last, we have now the satisfaction of laying before our readers, the notes of our reporter of the evidence as taken during the trials, and the documentary evidence explanatory of the same. We lament that our limits and materials will not enable us to attempt any outline of the very eloquent and impressive speech of the learned Advocate General on commencing the prosecution, neither can we venture to detail the able speech of the Counsel for the defendants (who called no evidence, and therefore precluded any reply), or the summing up of the learned Judge which attracted considerable interest and attention from a very crowded and respectable Court; but we have given the general heads of the judgment as delivered by the Recorder, and have thought it right to insert one note on a point which appeared to require some elucidation. It should perhaps be stated that these prosecutions were instituted under the express orders of Government to their law officers at this Presidency, and that they are, we believe, the first instances of the exercise of the power vested in the Advocate Generals of the different Presidencies in India, by the 53d of the King, of filing informations *ex officio*, in a similar manner as the Attorney General proceeds in England in particular cases.

REX

Versus

BENJAMIN ADAMS.

On Friday, the 30th of October, this issue having been called on, the following gentlemen (being special jurymen) were sworn in as jurors to try the issue.

Wm. Thomas Graham, John Furlong, John Lawrence, John Mack, Thos. D. Beaty, Thomas Appach, James Ritchie, Benj. Noton, Charles Keys, Math. T. D. DeVitre, John Boog, James Thompson, *Esquires*.

The Advocate General having addressed the jury with his usual ability for nearly two hours, proceeded to call;

Charles Norris Esquire, who, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:

I was a Magistrate at Kaira, in October 1817; It was my duty to take cognizance of crimes. I am in the commission of the peace. A complaint was made to me by Mr. Dunlop, that some persons had been taken up. *Here the witness produces a note, which is read, and is as follows.*

MY DEAR NORRIS,

I send you a party of fellows who have been just brought in for cutting a Rayen tree in Sundana: they will keep us busy at this rate.

Yours Ever

(Signed) JOHN A. DUNLOP,

29*th October.*

To

Mr. Norris,

Mr. Dunlop is the Collector—is a person to whom some times complaints are made—the men were brought in on the evening of the 29th of October—next morning, I enquired into it—one person denied—the others all confessed that they had cut the tree, and had been apprehended by the villagers—I had often punished others for the same offence—some, that very day, had been dismissed for punishment—I sentenced these also to be flogged, and imprisoned five days—a particular punishment is specified in the regulations, which I am sworn to observe—a letter came on the same day to Mr. Ironside at the Adawlut—on the same evening a dragoon serjeant came to me, after I had left the Adawlut.—He said that Lieutenant Darcy had sent him to say he understood some of his men were in gaol—I told him, they had been guilty of irregularity and must be punished, and would be set free in a few days—I had no idea that Mr. Darcy was angry—nor did I send my answer under that idea.—On the 30th in the evening I was riding out and I met Mr. Darcy riding with Colonel Stanhope. Captain Robertson was with me—Mr. Darcy requested to speak with me in private.—I went with him on one side—he began to remonstrate on the answer I had sent by the serjeant—the words of the conversation were not offensive.—I told him, the serjeant had not stated any request not to punish the men, that I only supposed he asked for information and that I gave it.—The first words that I recollect distinctly of Lieutenant Darcy's were these "don't you think, Mr. Norris, there is a great deal of personality enters into this business—I replied, that I was not sensible of any personality—but I had the instant before punished other men more severely for cutting a mango tree.—This was a Kerney or Ryan tree—it produces a yellow fruit, much eaten by the natives and grows near their villages—I cannot recollect the conversation that passed on this occasion exactly—I got concerned and angry—he was angry from the beginning—he said at one time, that the men had Mr. Dunlop's permission to go out and cut the wood—I answered that I was not aware of that—that Mr. Dunlop himself had made complaint—he corrected himself and said that if those men had not received Mr. D.'s permission, that others had, and that he (Darcy) on that had sent out his men.—Mr. Darcy asked me, if I were in his situation whether I would allow my servants to be punished—I said that if I sent my men out and they went out of their way to ———— he interrupted me and said, if I flogged the men I should not act as one gentleman ought towards another. I told him that whatever opinion he might form I should not act in my conscience as an upright man if I did not order them to be flogged—this was about 6 or a little before. Mr. Darcy several times alluded to Mr. Ironside's absence, and said if that *Gentleman* (laying emphasis on that word), Mr. Ironside, had been here, this would not have happened. I dont recollect my reply. The next thing that I remember was his saying, well, as to flogging the men, I must desire, or request, that nothing of the kind take place. The tone of this was not that of request at all. I told Mr. D. that he might depend upon it that the men would be punished according to their sentence—he said, at all events, I shall do what I can to prevent it. On the morning of the 31st October, I wrote to the Commanding officer, Colonel Carden, stating the complaint against the camp followers and how they were disposed of. On the evening of the 31st, at about 6 o'clock, Captain Adams (the defendant) sent a servant into my house to say, that he was at the gate and waited to speak with me. When I had gone a little way towards the gate, I was overtaken by Captain Robertson who had heard the message, and we went together to the gate. Captain Adams requested to speak with me; we separated from Captain Robertson. Captain Adams stated from Mr. Darcy, that it had come to his knowledge, in consequence of a public letter, that the men he had been speaking to me about had been punished; that Mr. Darcy thought himself entitled to demand satisfaction, and that he came to demand it for him. I told Captain Adams that I would give him an answer next morning. Captain Adams begged to know at what time next morning. I told him, that it was impossible an hour or two could make any difference, and that I thought my answer was sufficient. Captain Adams then said, that the sooner these things are done the better—and just as he was going away, he said, "From what Mr. Darcy has stated to me *I conceive that he has reason to*"— or "*that he is*"—and there he stopped as he was mounting his horse. After he was gone I told Captain Robertson what had passed. Afterwards Captain Robertson was sent by me to Captain Adams—I wrote a note to Captain Adams and sent it by Captain Robertson.

Here the note (B) is produced and proved by the witness, and read as follows.

SIR,

After duly reflecting and taking the advice of friends, whose opinion I find to coincide with my own, upon the communication made to me by you in the name of Mr. Darcy, I must inform you, that I cannot consent to grant that gentleman the meeting which he asks, upon the grounds on which he demands it. The act of which he complains was a part of my public duty, and I will be responsible for it to none but my official superiors, to whom Mr. Darcy may, if he thinks himself aggrieved, apply for redress. It may be expected that I should add, that it is this consideration alone that prevents me from meeting Mr. Darcy's wishes.

I remain, Sir,
Yours obediently.

(Signed) CHARLES NORRIS,

Saturday.

To

Captain Adams,

I never saw the Defendant after this, nor had any further communication with him.

On cross examination by Mr. Woodhouse, he said,

Nothing offensive was said at first by Captain Darcy—but his manner was offensive—I suspected that he meant to be offensive; I was not certain of it till he spoke of the personality. I do not think he said he would be answerable for the men—I think, I should have observed and remembered it—orders had been published against cutting such trees as those complained about, they were well known. I do not remember saying, that it was private property. I know of no misunderstanding having existed between us before this time.—I had remarked no coolness on the part of Mr. Darcy. I know of no possible cause for it. I heard afterwards from the communications of Capt. Adams that Mr. Darcy had supposed he had given me offence on the 12th of August. I was never intimate with Mr. Darcy—there was no difference in our mutual conduct that I know of. The other persons whom I punished on the same day were not camp followers. I never punished any camp followers before that I know of.—*On recollection the witness stated,* that there had been a former misunderstanding betweeen Mr. Darcy & him about Dec. 1815—at which time he passed witness without noticing him. In January 1816, witness and Mr. Darcy renewed their acquaintance and it continued on the same terms till this affair in October.

The next witness called was Captain Robertson, who being first sworn was examined as follows.

I remember being with Mr. Norris on the evening of the 30th October when Mr. Darcy said he wished to have some private conversation with Mr. Norris—I left Mr. Norris and rode on, and joined them again towards the

(continued in the Supplement)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1818.

(Continued from the last Page)

of it, they were talking loud—I heard Darcy say—you *Sir*, I can *sir* as well as you I then heard Mr. Norris say, you may nd upon it I shall punish the men—and Darcy said, "I will do every thing I can prevent it."—Next evening, I saw Capt. ms at the house of Mr. Norris;—I retired heard nothing of what passed between m.

Mr. N. after his interview told me to go to pt. Adams *(witness is here prevented from repeating any of the conversation which took place between him and Mr. Norris.)*

Mr. Norris having written the note *(already proced, marked B.)* I carried it to Capt. Adams. I saw Capt. Adams for half an hour—the object of my conversation was to explain that Mr. Norris was bound by his office to do his duty, that the act for which he was challenged, was an official act,—that if he answered it he would give up the independence of his office, which he was bound & sworn to uphold, & which Govert. would expect him to uphold. I stated that Mr. Norris acted under the obligation of an Oath—that if he gave private satisfaction for those acts he would be declaring to the world that he had perjured himself. I stated, that this was my opinion and also Mr. Dunlop's whom I had consulted, and I requested that the challenge might be withdrawn and that the matter might drop. This was about 11, Captain Adams entered into the strange grounds of Mr. Darcy's complaint—he mentioned the reception the Serjeant's message had met with—alluded to previous misunderstanding—he also mentioned that he was offended at the manner in which the conversation the evening before had been carried on—he assigned these as reasons for Mr. Darcy being offended at Mr. Norris. He went on to say, that he thought the challenge could not be withdrawn, till Mr. N. would accede to one or other of these two conditions;—either to express his sorrow for having flogged the men, or to agree to remunerate them. I told him, these conditions could not, I thought, be acceded to, but that I would communicate to Mr. Norris; as he said he would to Mr. Darcy.

Here the witness states that certain correspondence passed between him and Capt. Adams in consequence of this conversation, and the following letters having been duly proved are put in evidence and read.

Kaira 1st November 1817.

DEAR ADAMS,

I have acquainted Mr. Norris with the proposals made by you, and he begs me to say that they are on the face of them quite inadmissible, because they are confined to a public act of his, and he does not feel himself bound to give any explanation on any part of his public conduct to any one not authorized to demand it. Mr. Norris begs me also to state that the whole of your communication to me regarding his and Mr. Darcy's private situation, in regard to each other, previous to the present misunderstanding, originates in misconceptions on the part of Mr. Darcy; which, but for existing circumstances, would have admitted of an easy & satisfactory explanation to both parties: considering those circumstances, and that his motive might be misunderstood, Mr. Norris does not deem the present a proper time to explain them.

yours truly
(Signed) A. ROBERTSON,

To

Captain Adams.

DEAR ROBERTSON,

I have just received your note, which, as it does not evince a disposition on the part of your friend, to settle the matter in any of the wished for ways, and as I conceive that the previous misconceptions you speak of, have nothing in the world to do in the present case, I can only regret the impossibility of altering my opinion from what it was this morning, notwithstanding which, believe me,

very truly yours
(Signed) H. ADAMS,

4 o'clock Saturday,

To

Captain Robertson,

DEAR ADAMS,

As the note which I received from you last night leaves things in the same unsatisfactory state they were in when we parted in the morning, and as you then stated it to be your opinion that by Mr. Norris not acceding to any of the alternatives proposed by you on the part of Mr. Darcy, you considered he would be placed in an unpleasant predicament, which observation I considered it my duty to intimate to Mr. Norris, he has requested me to say that he does not see any farther occasion for my agency in this unfortunate business, than to intimate to you that he has determined to prefer charges against Mr. Darcy, for attempting to call him personally to account for his public conduct as a Magistrate.

I shall only add my own regret that the affair could not have been satisfactorily adjusted, and assure you that

I remain,
yours very sincerely
(Signed) A. ROBERTSON,

Kaira 2d Nov. 1817.

To

Captain Adams,

DEAR ROBERTSON,

I have received your note, which requires no reply.

very truly yours
(Signed) H. ADAMS,

2d

To

Captain Robertson,

As to the words mentioned in my letter of the 2d, they referred to an expression of Captain Aadms, that if Mr. Norris did not accede to either of the conditions or give the satisfaction demanded, he would place himself in a very unpleasant predicament—he observed, what would be thought of him if he sheltered himself under his official situation from answering any challenge?—I am not sure the word challenge was used, but we both spoke of it unequivocally as a challenge, and by words tantamount, if not by that very word.

Cross examined by Mr. Woodhouse.

On Mr. Woodhouse asking the witness whether the camp followers were not punishable by martial law, the Recorder stopt him, saying, "your question should be whether the regiment was then in field." The Recorder said that the question of the camp followers being amenable to martial law was decided at Madras in a case which you will find in Sir Thos. Strange's notes. It was an action against Col. Gore, the commanding officer at Secundrabad, for imprisonment of an European who kept a shop in the cantonment. He was imprisoned for an hour for refusing to obey an order of the commanding officer to attend him. He brought his action as not being amenable to martial law; and the Court was of that opinion, the authority over camp followers being by the articles of war confined to the case of the troops being actually in the field. That he (the Recorder) had defended Col. Gore, by orders of the Government of Madras, but had advised that an appeal from the judgment could not be supported.

Mr. Woodhouse accordingly asked if the troops were in the field.

The troops at Kaira were not in the field—but these men were part of a field establishment then under orders to take the field.

Here the evidence for the prosecution closed.

Mr. Woodhouse having here addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant, the Recorder proceeded to sum up the evidence; and the case being now closed, the jury retired to consider of their verdict, and in about half an hour returned a verdict of "guilty" but recommended the defendant strongly to the favorable consideration of the court.

R E X.

Vers.

JOHN DARCY.

On Saturday the 31st of October the trial of this issue was called on; the following gentlemen of the special jury panel were sworn to compose the jury.

John Boog, John Mack, Thomas Norris, Benjamin Noton, David Rice, Wm. P. Ash, burner, Theodore Forbes, James Thompson, Thomas Appach, William T. Graham, John Furlong, and James Ritchie, *Esquires.*

As Captain Adams had been convicted yesterday of carrying a challenge from Lieutenant Darcy to Mr. Norris, the object of this trial was merely to prove that Lieutenant Darcy sent the challenge, and therefore it is unnecessary to recapitulate the evidence of Mr. Norris, who on examination for the prosecution stated nearly the same as he had done on the trial of Captain Adams.

The next witness called for the prosecution was Captain R. Bromley, Brigade Major to the forces in the Northern division of Guzerat, he stated that

"I was directed by Colonel Carden to wait on Lieut. Darcy—I cannot tell the exact day—but I believe about the 31st of October of last year—I went by his order in consequence of a letter received by Col. Carden from Mr. Norris—when I waited upon Mr. Darcy, I said—I come to you to learn what the business is between you and Mr. Norris—Col. Carden has heard there was an unpleasant conversation between you and Mr. Norris the night before,* *the idea was that Mr. Darcy had an intention of chastising Mr. N.* he (Mr. D.) gave me and afterwards Col. Carden also, such assurances that no such thing was intended that we were perfectly satisfied—To the best of my recollection Capt. Darcy said he had sent a private communication to Mr. Norris to get an explanation of what had passed the evening before at the race course; and that he was then waiting for an answer—we soon afterwards called at Capt. Adams's quarters; there I learned that the answer had arrived, but never saw it—Mr. Darcy was with me at Captain Adam's. I do not know how or from whom I learned that it was the answer to a previous communication nor exactly when, it might be at the commanding officer's, that I learnt it—or it might be at Capt. Adams's—but it did not arrive while I was at Capt. Adams's.

Mr. Norris, re-examined—I did receive a private communication from Lieut. Darcy through Captain Adams—I wrote an answer to Capt. Adams. It is the same which I have before stated and produced (see the note on the former trial,

Here the case closed for the prosecution. And Mr. Woodhouse having addressed the Jury on behalf of the defendant, the Recorder summed up and stated that the only question they had to determine was whether there was a reasonable donbt of Lieut. Darcy having sent the challenge; that he could see none, but that it was for their consideration.

The Jury retired and in about an hour returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court.

On Friday the 6th instant, the defendants, Captain Benjamin Adams and Lieutenant John Darcy, having, on the application of the Advocate General, been brought up for the judgment of the court, Mr. Woodhouse first addressed the court in arrest of judgment on some legal objections to the form of the proceedings; but as these were, after a short argument, overruled by the Honorable the Recorder, it is unnecessary to particularize the grounds of them.

Mr. Advocate General then addressed the court. In praying for judgment he stated that he had then the right of urging any circumstances of aggravation, but he felt happy in being relieved from this painful part of the discharge of his public duty. That he had received the orders of Government to ask for as lenient a sentence as the court could consider consistent with what was required by the nature of the offence. He therefore prayed, in the benevolent spirit of the British law, for judgment tempered with mercy.

* We cannot help thinking that the witness here was under some mistake, as there were only two Letters written by Mr. Norris to Col. Carden on the circumstances of these trials, one on the 31st of Oct. and the other on the 2d of Nov., and it is in that of the 2d that the expression is used which might have led Col. Carden to draw this conclusion. Now Captain Bromley's visit to Lieutenant Darcy was unquestionably on the *1st of November*, we have subjoined copies of the two Letters alluded to.

REPORTER

Mr. Woodhouse, for the defendants, was then heard in mitigation. He said that after the recommendation of both juries, and after the very feeling manner in which the counsel for the prosecution had addressed the court, he felt that he should, perhaps, best consult the interests of his clients in remaining silent. He would, however, take up the time of the court for a short time only with a few observations on two points which had been much dwelt on by Mr. Advocate General in his opening as circumstances of great aggravation, but to which a colouring had then been given which the evidence did not warrant

The first point was, that this was an attempt on the part of military officers to interfere with the civil power, and to subject a magistrate to personal responsibility for an act done in the execution of his official duty. The learned counsel then proceeded to shew that it appeared from the evidence of Mr. Norris, that there had existed in the mind of Lieut. Darcy an impression that Mr. Norris had been actuated by personal feelings; and therefore the sending a challenge under this impression, however erroneous such impression had since appeared to be, did not bear the harsh construction put on it. The other point was that no atonement had been offered after a full explanation had taken place. Mr. Woodhouse here stated that it was evident from the history of the transaction, that the defendants could not have offered any such atonement until after Mr. Norris had publicly intimated his intention of bringing the matter before a court of justice, and when consequently every other kind of proceeding was at an end. To have then made any apology would have answered no purpose except to screen themselves from the consequences of their acts, and there was something degrading, something revolting to every high minded man to make any apology whose only consequence would be to avert personal inconvenience from himself. That his clients had not now made any atonement for their offence from a feeling that any submission at that late period must be attributed to the fear of punishment, and that high spirited young men would naturally rather incur all consequences that appear to act upon so degrading a motive.

The Court retired to deliberate on the sentence, and having returned, the Recorder delivered its sentence in an animated and impressive manner, on the great impropriety of the conduct of the defendants. He said that their counsel seemed not to be aware that documents had been delivered to the court explaining the grounds upon which, the Adv. Gen. had been ordered to pray a mild sentence, that these high minded gentlemen, the defendants, although they would not submit to the magistrate whom they had insulted for the correct discharge of his official duty, nor to that court, had had no hesitation, since the verdicts, to apply to the Commander in Chief, expressing to him their regret for having offended his authority, and that of the Government. That the defendants surely might after the trials have seen other causes of change of conduct than mere fear of punishment. That the opinion of two juries, and the decided opinion of that Court might have been supposed to have some effect on their judgments: but as the defendants saw nothing but the fear of punishment, the Court must also look to that alone in dealing with them. He remarked that the whole case was a defiance of the civil authority, and that the defendants having had recourse to the Commander in Chief, even after conviction, was an aggravation of the former offence; that they must have been aware that the civil power was the only one that could have attended to the prayer of their petition: the Recorder told them however that the measure of their punishment would rest solely upon the nature of their offence, and of the necessity of repressing such outrages against the civil authority, by punishment, as no other atonement was proposed. He said that the suggestion of personal feeling in the magistrate had been wholly and clearly disproved; that his conduct throughout had been strictly correct, and peculiarly temperate and marked with forbearance; and that their unfounded suspicions could form no excuse of their misconduct. That an offer had been

distinctly made on the part of Mr. Norris to drop the whole affair on their merely withdrawing the challenge sent to the magistrate, which however to that moment remained unrevoked. That every effort had been made, by Captain Robertson, to convince the defen- of their error. The Recorder passed some high compliments on the very correct and judicious conduct of Captain Robertson, and censured the military authority at Kaira for not having interfered to put a stop to their transgressions, after having had full intimation of the circumstances of the case. The learned Judge observed that the necessity of giving aid and support to the civil authority was the positive duty of every one entrusted with any share of military power, under the articles of war.

He said that in apportioning the amount of punishment, the Court felt a peculiarly awful responsibility, that the Court had highly praised the conduct of the prosecutor, and had held out the assurance that he would find in that Court, and in the law, protection in the exercise of his just authority. That if that pledge were not made good, if the gentlemen in judicial situations should feel that such insults to their authority by the military officers were not efficiently repressed, he must expect that on repetition of such insults (and he could not doubt the they would, if this went off with a slight punishment, be both soon imitated and frequently repeated), the provincial Magistrates feeling that they had no efficient protection in the government, nor in that Court, would be induced to protect themselves from further insults: and whatever fatal consequences might follow would be the direct and natural consequences of the ill timed lenity of that court in this case, and would thus be justly imputable to himself and the other judges who were now called upon with him to repress such scenes by the example then to be afforded. That the court however attended to the difference of climate between this country and England, and to the effect of lengthened imprisoument here. That they had also attended to the particular season of the year at which the sentence was pronounced, that the sentence was therefore fixed at the period of 11 months' imprisonment.

To

LIEUTENANT COL. WM. CARDEN,
Commanding Northern D. Guzeratt,
KAIRA,

SIR,

Having lately had occasion to punish, among several similar offenders, some horse keepers in the service of His Majesty's 17th Dragoons, whose names are specified in the margin, for cutting down a keerny tree in the neighbourhood of the village of Sundana, I have deemed it proper to inform you of the circumstance, and to request your assistance in such manner and to such extent as you may be able to afford it in repressing practices destructive like this, of both private and public property.

Poonja Jevon, Shewa Shaturam, Suctia Jewa, Poonja Bhowan, Ramsing Cunnah, Poonja Hameer, Ockla Manah.

2d. The Horse-keepers state that they had an officer's (Lieut. Darcy's) order to go out and cut wood, and it is on this account the more important to bring the subject to your notice, as it is an instance how an order in itself if not quite correct, at least when properly acted upon, injurious to the interests neither of individuals nor the state, may be set up as an authority for the violation of both.

3d. As to the extent to which individuals may be at liberty to cut down timber, it is only necessary at present perhaps to observe that it may be taken as a pretty general rule, although the collector is alone competent to draw the line definitively, that fruit trees and all others trees, in the vicinity of towns and villages and in cultivated fields must not by any means be injured without proper authority obtained for the purpose. Wild trees in the jungly and uncul- [redacted] ts of the country may be appropriat- [redacted] injustice to any one, and if it has [redacted] re difficult than formerly to procure [redacted] e immediate vicinity of the station, [redacted] mstance surely neither to be wonder- [redacted] bviated; and the inconveniences of [redacted] hey cannot be removed, must be endured by all.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES NORRIS,
Assist. Magistrate
in Charge.

[redacted] ice,
[redacted] er 1817.

To

LIEUTENANT COL. W. CARDEN,
Commanding Northern Division of Guzerat.
KAIRA.

SIR.

I perform a most painful part of my public duty in informing you that an officer in His M.'s 17th Dragoons, has compelled me to have recourse to that authority to which he is more immediately amenable, and to request that the necessary steps may be taken for bringing him to a Court-martial upon the charges which I shall hereafter specify.

2d—On the evening of the 31st October, a few hours after I had dispatched my letter of that date to you, apprizing you of the punishment of some horse-keepers attached to H. M.'s 17th Dragoons for cutting down a keernee-tree, Lieut. Darcy, the officer by whose orders the horse-keeper went out to cut wood, sent me a challenge and demanded personal satisfaction for an act of a purely public nature.

3d—The impropriety of the step which Lieut. Darcy had taken, and the mischievous tendency of this defiance of the laws was so evident, that I myself entertained some hopes, and other gentlemen who were acquainted with the circumstance were more sanguine, that if some time were given for reflection and his error pointed out to him, Lieut. Darcy would become sensible of the act which he had been unguardedly ledin the heat of passion to commit.

4th—It is not necessary at present to detail the attempts which were made by me to bring about this desirable event, they will be stated before the Court-martial, it will be sufficient here to regret that they were made in vain, and that they produced only a communication from which it was clearly to be inferred, that it was Lieut. Darcy's resolution not to relinquish his ground of complaint, but to enforce the acceptance of his challenge, if necessary, by personal insultt.

5th.—Estimating as I do, the sacred trust which is at present in my hands, and determined that the dignity of the Adawlut, under my charge shall not descend so low, that the Magistrate shall give satisfaction for his public acts to every individual who is pleased to demand it, I have nothing further to state, than that it is my wish that Lieut. Darcy be brought to a Court-martial to answer to the following charges.

Charge 1st.—For sending me a challenge on the afternoon of the 31st October last, and demanding personal satisfaction for a purely public act, done by me in the exercise of my official duties.

Charge 2d—For persevering during the morning of 1st November, in leaving such challenge unretracted, although it's impropriety was distinctly represented, and making through the medium of a communication from Capt. Adams to Captain Robertson, certain propositions degrading in their nature, and incompatible with official integrity, in failure of a compliance with which, and of the acceptance of the challenge, it was Captain Adams's opinion, that I should be placed in an "unpleasant predicament." An expression evidently alluding to the probable occurrence of personal insult on the part of Lieut. Darcy.

Charge 3d—For persisting on the evening of the day last stated, in giving me to understand through the same medium of communication, that this occurrence was to be expected by Capt. Adams's stating that his (Capt. Adams's) opinion on this subject remained unaltered.

6th—It is proper that I should on this occasion acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date—If there be any doubt as to whether the punishment of people circumstanced as the horse-keepers alluded to belong properly to the commanding officer of the division or Adawlut, is highly desirable that the question should be decided by the only authority competent to do so, and I have been gratified by your having informed me that you have brought the subject to the notice of Government.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) C. NORRIS,
Asst. Magist. in charge.

Magistrate's Office,
KAIRA, 2d Nov. 1817.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 7th Captain E. Hardy, Artillery from Poonah.
Do. 8th Bt. Capt. Charles Payne, 2d | 8th Regt. Malwan.
Do. 9th Capt. Litchfield, 2d Cavalry, do.
Do. do. Capt. Lucas, M. Establishment.
Do. do. Capt. Delamotte Pioneers from Jomboopara
Do. 10th Lieut. Col. Wm. Imlack C. B. 2d | 2d Regiment Malwan.
DEPARTURES.—Nov. 7th Lieut. James Sutherland, Berar.
Do. 9th Lieut Medwin H. M. 24th Lt. Dragoon England.
Do. 13th Capt. C. Hallifax, D. A. G. Deccan.
Do. do. Capt. J. Griffith, Commisary of Stores do.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 5th H. C. Cruizer Nautilus, Capt J. Hall, from Bushire.
Do. do. Portuguese Ship Fama, Commander Antonio dos Santos Cruz, from Rio de Janeiro.
Do. do. Brig Mary, Syrang Bhaya, from Diu.
Do. 9th Ship Timandra Free Trader, Captain James Baigrie, from England & Batavia.
Do. 10th H. C. Cruizer Ariel, Lieut. B. Dominicite, from Quilon.
DEPARTURES.—Nov. 7th Ship Sir Evan Nepean, Capt. John Boog, to Bengal.
Do. do. Portuguese Ship General Lecor, Commander Joao Gomes Duarte, to Surat.
Do. do. H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. W. S. Collinson, to Goa.
Do 8th Portuguese Ship Amalia, Commander Luis Antonio, to Surat.
Do. 9th Do. do. Sm. Joze Americano Commander Joze Joaquim, to Surat.
Do. do. Brig Jane, Captain O. B. William, to Malabar.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—Oct. 22, Brig Fly. J. Rodgers, from Calcutta 26, Brig Fly, returned from Sea.
DEPARTURES.—Oct. 17, Brig Experiment, Gopffort, for Isle of France,—do. Ship Atlas, Joseph Short, for London, —do. Ship Neptune, Robert Carus, for Calcutta,—19, Ship [Georgina E. Oakes, for Masulipatam,—do. Brig Adventure, J. Robson, for Calcutta.—20, Ship Hyperion, William Lashley, for Calcutta,—do. Brig Frances Anne, R. Johnson, for Masulipatam.—21, Brig Findorf (Am.) M Gabb, for Baltimore,—do. Brig Henrietta. (Port.) J. Frans. for Colombo,—do. Am. Ship Frances, Samuel Swift, for New York,—22, Ship David Scott. W. Hunter, for Calcutta,—do. Brig Dotterel, Fish, for Masulipatam.—do. Brig John Snore, Captain J. Russell, for Trincomallie.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS]—At Kedgeree Oct. 11. Ship Fatty Salum, Nacoda, Adam, from Malabar Coast, 16th Sep.
13. Ship Eliza, P. Nerae, from the Isle of France, 10th Aug.
14. Arab Ship Caudry, Nacoda, from Muscat, 3d Sep.
15. Ship Charles Mills, J. Jackson, from London, 6th June.
Amer Brig Archer, J. Coffin, from Boston, 25th June.
16. H. C. Surveying Ship Nearchus, Captain Chas Court, from Archipelago, 26th Sep.
Malabar Brig Cawdry, Nacoda, from Cannanore, 31st Sep.
DEPARTURES.]—From Calcutta None.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On Sunday last the 9th inst. at St. Thomas's Church, by the Reverend N. Wade, Mr. W W. Beck, to Miss Jane Mason.
BIRTHS.—On the 7th at the Presidency, the Lady of Capt. Livingstone, of a Son.
On Wednesday [redacted] the Honorable Mrs. Bud[redacted]
On the 12th [redacted] Dickinson of the Engineers
DEATHS.—On th[redacted] Camp Lieutenant and A[redacted] th Regiment.
Lately in the N[redacted] Bannerman of the [redacted] Gentleman was a [redacted] character. By those [redacted] his death is lamented [redacted] first of whom were t[redacted] felt grievously. To few has [redacted]
"A form so pleasing and he[redacted]
"Such youthful vigour with[redacted]
Mr. Bannerman discovered at[redacted] been expected from his life, [redacted] Man the sincere resignation of a

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Madras, on the 16th Oct. the Lady of Thomas Forster, Esq. Surgeon of H M. 46th of a Son.
At Bellary, on the 29th September, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Shawe, C. B. of a Son.
At the Presidency, on the 2d Oct. Mrs. Jarrett, of a Daughter.
At the Presidency, on the 25th Oct. Mrs. J. Bacon, of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—At Fort St. George on the 1st Oct. Ensign Charles Lardner, of H. M. 30th.
In Camp near Ellichpoor, on the 1st October, of a fever, Lieut. & Adj. Hine, of the Wallajahbad Light Infantry.
In Camp, Lieut. Col. Mathew Stewart, of the 2d 13th N. I.
At the same place, of a fever, on the 2d October, Lieutenant Young, of the 13th Regiment.
On 20 Oct. Mrs Charlotte Stephenson, relict of the late Mr. William Stephenson, Sub Assistant Surgeon.
At Madras, on the 20th Oct. Mrs. Maria D'Cruz.
On the 24th October, Maria Louisa the infant daughter of Mr. M. Carrapiett.

CALCUTTA.

On the 15th Oct. Capt. Peter Falconer, to Miss Anne Cooke, Daughter of Capt Cooke, of this City.
On the 13th Oct. Mr. William Walter to Miss H. M. Tolly.
On the 11th Oct. Capt. Wise of the, country service to Miss Caroline Foster Williams, Daughter of the late J. Williams, Esq. Architect.
On the 10th Oct. Mr. John Lumsdain Tarvet, to Miss Judith O'Donnell.
On the 6th Oct. at Pulicat, M. Obdam, Esq. to Mrs. R. J. Opperman, widow of the late Capt. Opperman.
BIRTHS.—On the 16th Oct. the Lady of James Atkinson, Esq. of a Son.
On the 11th Oct. the Lady of A De Babick, Esq. of a Daughter.
On the 10th Oct. the Lady of Capt. Balston, of the Ship Edward Strettel, of a Daughter.
At Benares. on the 1st. Oct. the Lady of Sir Frederick Hamilton, Bart, of a Son.
DEATHS.—On the 11th Oct. Elizabeth Aviet Agabeg, the infant Daughter of A. Agabeg, Esq.
On the 9th Oct. Mrs. Sophia Howe, Lady of Thomas Morris Howe, Esq.
On the 14th Oct. Mrs. Thomas Aystep.
At Commercolly, Capt. G. Nicholetts, 22d. N. I.
J. Ovington, Esq. Surgeon, 24th. N. I.

Madras Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. H Mordlock, one of the Cashiers of the Government Bank.
Mr. W T. Blair, Assistant to the Accountant General.
Lieutenant H. Fullerton, Civil Engineer.

The Atlas, C[redacted]
cation of her v[redacted]
Passengers: [redacted]

Passengers by
Eurydice, which
Lieut. Stewart,
59th Regt, Lieut
Lieut. M'Kenzie,

The Spasmodic C[redacted]
has at length made
sanguinary & popul[redacted]
and effectual meas[redacted]
have been adopted
the deaths have in[redacted]
proportion to the nu[redacted]
cases, we believe, wh[redacted] the attack has prove
fatal; it has been occasioned by delay in a[redacted]
plying for medical aid.
[*Govt Gaz. October* 22, 181[redacted]

Last week we prognosticated some continu[redacted]
ance of fine weather; but we have bee[redacted]
miserably disappointed. The most severe storm we have experienced since the year 1811 visited Madras on Saturday last. It commenced early on that morning, and the wind came from the North West; about 10 o'clock a sudden calm came on, but it was succeeded in less than an hour by a hurricane more furious than any we ever witnessed Madras is quite an altered place; trees have been torn up by the roots, walls have been levelled with the ground, and the whole settlement has become one scene of desolation. We fear, however, the most ruinous portion of this destruction has not as yet been ascertained. We tremble for the safety of the Shipping. The Ship Success, which left us a few days before for the northern ports, unfortunately stranded about five miles to the north of Madras. We were happy to learn that the Officers, Passengers and Crew have all been saved. For the preservation of so many lives of our fellow creatures we have chiefly to thank the very ardent exertions of Mr. Betham the Officer of Marine Police, who exerted himself to the utmost in saving all that could be saved. The Brigs Ruby and Lark, came on shore near St. Thome, their [redacted] also are saved, and *there is we hope m[redacted] of saving the cargo of the Rub[redacted] early*

We have been fortunate in obtaining a file of American Journals of a late date, from which we have made some extracts for our paper of this day.—From so many sources do we derive the account of the death of General Morillo, that we cannot doubt it's correctness. He appears to have been wounded by a lance, and to have died of his wounds. If this be really true, it must greatly injure the Royal party. In fact, the entire population of South America seem to be united in one common cause, that of defending every thing near and dear to them from the oppression of a tyrant.
[*Mad. Courier 27, Oct.*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Lieut. A. Crawford 2d Bat. Art.—Lieut Rickard, 2d Bat. Pion.—Lieut. F. Robson, 16th N. I.—Cornet Taylor, 22d L. D.—Ensign A. Jenour, H. M. 69th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. A. Gray, 1st Bat. 14th N. Regt.—Lieut. Gwynne, 1st Bat. 22d N. Regt.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.			SELL.	
Rs.	As.	Oct. 20, 1818.	Rs.	As.
7	8	Six per Cent. Loan	8	8
		Obligation Disc.		

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1818.

Mr. Alexander Dick Lindsay, First Assistant to the Commissioners on the Nerbuddah.
Mr. Edward William Cockerell, Second Assistant to the Commissioners on the Nerbuddah.
Mr. Charles Fraser, Assistant to the Commissioner on the Nerbuddah.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,
OCTOBER 10, 1818.

Mr. Ewan Law, Assistant to the Resident at Delhi.

General Order, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM; September 26, 1818.

The Governor General in Council has had the satisfaction of offering to the Officers Commanding Divisions and separate Detachments of the army, during the operations against the late Peishwa, the tribute of applause due to their eminent exertions; but it still remains to particularize the names of other Officers who, though in less prominent stations, have not less zealously and successfully discharged their duty in their respective spheres, and whose claim to public approbation for services performed since the cessation of the more immediate superintendance of Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop in the Deccan, it becomes the grateful duty of the Governor General in Council to record in detail.

The course of service in the Poona Territory rendered the siege and reduction of the numerous Fortresses of the enemy, an important feature of the War.—In the operations before the strong, and frequently well-defended Forts, which were reduced by the reserve division under the command, first, of Brigadier General Pritzler, and, subsequently, of Brigadier General Munro; the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple, of the Madras Establishment, Commanding the Artillery, was eminently conspicuous in every Siege from Singur to Sholapoor, and has received the unqualified and well-earned testimonies of the Officers under whose orders he served, to his intrepidity, professional skill, and unwearied personal exertion.

Captain Nutt of the Bombay Establishment, who conducted the Engineer's Department on some of these occasions, and Lieutenant Grant of the Madras Establishment, who, in the absence of Captain Nutt on other duty, occupied that important station, have been deservedly applauded for the activity and science they evinced.

The conduct of Colonel Hewett, C. B. of the Madras Establishment, to whom was entrusted the execution of the immediate operations of the Infantry of the reserve division, both during the Command of Brigadier General Pritzler, & after it was assumed by Brigadier General Munro, has established a just claim to applause for the manner, in which he discharged that important trust. In the operations before Wussota, and in conducting the assault of the fortified Petta of Sholapore, where his efforts were admirably supported by Lieutenant Colonel Newall of the Madras Establishment, and Major Giles of His Majesty's 53d Regiment, the merits of Colonel Hewett have been especially brought to notice by the Officers successively commanding the reserve.

Major Smith of the 2d of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, and Captain Gwynne of the Rifle Corps, Captain Chadwicke of His Majesty's 22d Light Dragoons, and Captain Munro of the 7th Madras Light Cavalry, and Lieutenant Smithwaite of the Madras Pioneers, have been honorably distinguised by their Commanding Officers, and the testimony borne by Brigadier General Munro and Brigadier General Pritzler respectively to the able and useful assistance they derived from Captain Jollie of the Adjutant General's Department, from Captain O'Donoghue of the Quarter-Master General's Department, and the other Officers of their public and personal Staff, is highly creditable to those Officers.

The principal operations of Brigadier General Smith's Division were performed before the period embraced by this Order; but this limitation does not exclude the active and vigorous pursuit by Captain Davies, Commanding His Highness the Nizam's reformed Horse, of a body of Bajee Row's Troops, headed by Chimnajee Appah, the Peishwa's Brother, and Appah Dessye, retiring to the Poona Territory, in the course of which Captain Davies and his detachment displayed equal order and perseverance in the pursuit, and forbearance and discipline after they had overtaken the enemy and received his submission. Captain Sutherland of the same Corps, has distinguished himself by a gallant and well conducted movement against a noted predatory leader, and in assaulting, sword in hand, a Ghurry where the banditti had taken refuge. The conduct of this valuable Corps on every occasion of service, has proved the soundness of the principles on which it has been formed, and the fitness of the individual Officers belonging to it for their arduous task.

Major Cunningham, Commanding the Poona Auxiliary Horse, and the Officers and Men of that Corps, have on all occasions distinguished themselves by every Soldierlike quality; and the conduct of Major Macleod, Captains Spiller, Rind, and Swanston, demands a distinct acknowledgment.

In Kandeish the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, Major McBean and Major Greenhill of the Madras Establishment, who respectively commanded the columns of attack at the assault of Malligong on the 29th of May, —of Major Andrews of the Madras European Regiment, who bore an active part in the operations before that place,—has been viewed with high approbation by the Governor General in Council. His Lordship in Council laments the loss the service has sustained in the death of Lieutenant Davies of the Madras Engineers, an Officer of distinguished merit, and of Lieut. Nattes of the same Corps, Captain Kennedy of the 17th Madras Native Infantry, Lieutenant Wilkinson and Lieutenant Egan of the 2d of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, who fell in the operations before that place in the honorable discharge of their duty.

Lieutenant Colonel Crossdill, who has commanded the Artillery throughout the operations in Kandeish with signal zeal, exertion, and success, is entitled to the marked approbation of the Government for his zealous and meritorious services.

If the Governor General in Council confines himself to the names and occasions above mentioned, it is only because the necessary limits of an Order restrain him from adverting to every particular event of a Campaign, so fruitful of gallant & successful enterprize.—His Lordship in Council must, therefore, be satisfied with repeating his warm acknowledgements to all those who, in the late operations in the Deccan, have so greatly contributed to enhance the reputation of the distinguished Army to which they belong, and to enlarge the possessions and consolidate the power of the British Government.

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

J. ADAM,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.
Govt. Gazette Oct. 15, 1818

It is said that the price of Indigo has encreased in the Calcutta Market; and that muster of a good quality, lately exhibited at the Exchange, have been priced from 190 to 200 Rs per maund, we are not informed of the quantity or quality of that article, likely to be received from the manufacturing districts.

The filth and stench which annoy inhabitants and passengers in the narrow streets and gullies of this "City of palaces," continue to be the subject of general complaint; and every week, we receive letters descriptive of nuisances. We sincerely hope, that this subject will be taken into consideration, by those, who can remedy an evil, the existence of which, we are assured will be verified, by Medical Gentlemen of this community, who are most competent to describe the probable consequences, should the mischief not be removed.

We learn with much concern, that the seamen on board the Ships at the new Anchorage, are particularly unhealthy; and that upwards of forty men, on board of one of the Indiamen, are now in the sick list. Many casualties have already occurred.

[*The India Gaz. Oct.* 19, 1818.

The following are the ships taken up for the conveyance of the 1st and 2d Divisions of Bengal Volunteers, under orders to proceed to Colombo.

Ships.	*Commanders.*	*Tons*	*Sa. Rs*
Lord Hungerford,	J. G. Williams,	707	32,000
Mary Anne,	J. Webster,	550	25,000
Boyne,	B. Fergusson,	574	25,000
Lord Kennaway,	J. Mee,	542	24,000
Liverpool,	J. Green,	527	22,000
Heroine,	Joseph Leigh,	561	30,000
Anna Amelia,	———	558	27,000
Elizabeth,	H. Gibson,	510	25,000
Aurora,	Percy Earl,	573	24,000
James Scott,	R. Boon,	642	32,000
Cornwallis,	T. Brown,	700	31,000

A division of the above transports will be required to convey from Colombo the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to Prince of Wales Island, to relieve the 1st Battalion now doing duty on that Island and to bring the relieved Troops back to this Presidency. It is however, not yet determined which of the transports will be employed upon this additional service.

[*Bengal Hurkaru Oct.* 17.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June, 2d,

REFORM.

Sir F. Burdett rose, pursuant to notice, to call the attention of the House to the subject of reform, and to press a recuernce to those first principles which all Legislatures consulting common justice, or the general happiness and interests of the people for whom they were to act, were ever ready to respect.—Those principles were indeed recognized by the most eminent writers of all ages. He did not however mean to deduce his doctrine upon this occasion from those authorities, however distinguished, but to confine himself to the principles sanctioned by the language of the highest official authority in the country, namely, in Speeches from the Throne. The language which he was about to quote was that of the Constitution, according to which the prerogatives of the Crown and the privileges of the people were perfectly compatible. For all that any constitutional man desired was to have the prerogatives of the Crown balanced by a fair representation of the people. The Resolutions which he had to propose might by some be deemed too long but they were necessarily extended for the full expression and record of his opinions; and those who duly estimated the importance of the case would not, he was persuaded, object to their length. He felt all that difficulty in arguing this question, of which any man must be sensible when called upon to demonstrate a proposition to others, which was quite plain and clear to his own mind. But feeling that there were some within as well as without that House who did not concur with his view of the case, he thought it right to enter at some length into quotation and reasoning. The system which be montained, namely, that of annual Parliaments and universal suffrage, as it was called, although subject to some limatations, was, he would shew, the ancient practice of the Constitution. When he brought forward his plan of Reform some time ago, he proposed to extend the right of voting to householders only, but since that period the question had been universally agitated throughout the country, and the arguments in favour of universal suffrage, had made a great impression, not merely upon those among the people who were at present excluded from all concern with popular elections, but among the most learned and intelligent individuals in the country, and to that impression it became the House to consider with respectful attention, especially founded as it was, upon the ancient practice of the Constitution. It was indisputably true that our ancestors enjoyed the advantage of Parliaments annually elected; nay, that the elections were often more frequent, especially on those days when Parliaments were regularly convoked, at the three festivals of Easter Michaelmas, and Christmas.—The reason of the thing was obvious. The ancient Constitution acknowledged no separation of interests between the King and the people. It provided the means of informing the Monarch of the wishes and wants of the people. Those means consisted in annual elections by the great body of the people to the Commons House. Had that House been then considered as a permanent body, it would be impossible for it to have afforded the information as to the feelings and wants of the country, which it was then the duty and the interest of the Monarch to ascertain. The Representative did not then fill, as at present, functions of emolument and profit. The duties he discharged were burdensome, and oftentimes dangerous, as the prerogative was not unfrequently stretched to intimidate the Members from free discussion in that House. It was thence evident that in place of the doctrine of annual Parliaments being a monstrous doctrine, instead of its leading to wild and visionary results, it was the ancient practice of the Constitution. The next great consideration was, as to the persons who returned the Representatives to that House, and how far did the right of suffrage extend. He was ready to admit, that in a discussion under present circumstances, the extension of such a right, it was the most salutary mode to consider it with reference to the state of things existing, and to which it should be made applicable. If then he saw that during the time the ancient practice was in operation, beneficial consequences were the result; and if the progress of our deviation was marked with great national mischiefs, he did think it was a just inference to say, that the right of suffrage should be extended so far as to comprehend the whole bulk of the community. It was as old as Chancellor Fortescue, that no Englishman could be taxed without his own consent. You had only to open the Statute Book, and numerous enactments would present themselves, thus securing the person and property of the subject from infringement. By the extended right of suffrage the people themselves were made the constitutional guardians of their own persons, and of the fruits of their industry. The Worthy Baronet then adverted to the reign of Edward II. when these laws were in beneficial exercise, and when a disregard of them by the Monarch deprived him first of his crown, and subsequently of his life. A very different cour[se] Charles I. and the Civil [War] Wicked Ministers and [Ja]rogative beyond endu[rance] with the prevarications compelled the people ancestors, to revind[icate] peal to the [Bill] practice [of] of the Revolution[, it] ed, that a fatal mistake [was] of that period, by relying on [the Bill] of Right rather than on a return to the [ancient] practice of the Constitution. It was justly observed on that subject by Mr. Fawkes, that this Declaration provided a very fine bill of fare, but unfortunately the people got no dinner' The abuses of the former governments were accurately described—the unusual and cruel punishments, the tampering with Juries, the packed Parliaments, the keeping up a standing army in time of peace, were all declared illegal; but unfortunately six words were tacked to the Declaration which destroyed the efficacy of the whole. These words were—"except with the consent of Parliament." This exception, like the touch of a talismanic wand, made the virtue of the Declaration to disappear—to vanish into air, and "like the baseless fabric of a vision leave not a wreck behind." What was the difference to him, or the country, whether all these various acts of arbitrary power the commission of which drove James II. from his Throne, were supported by the exercise of the prerogative, or by the corruptions of the Executive Government operating on a packed House of Commons? In his apprehension, the injury was more aggravated in the latter case. It was as if, in private life, the watchmen that you selected to protect your house became the associates of the thieves; and that that which was intended for the protection of the people became itself the mischief. Had we no Parliaments, with the appearance and form of popular representation, these encroachments would most probably not be endured. He had no hesitation in saying that he had rather see no House of Commons at all, than one which existed only in a sham appearance, and which, in place of being a check upon the power of the executive was only a well contrived instrument to put more readily the liberties of the people into his hands. The only way to repair those mischiefs was to return to the ancient practice—to restore to the people that branch of the legislature to which they possessed a preeminent title over the other branches. For the powers of the other they were held in trust; but the rights of the people were unalienable, and cannot be destroyed. Was it too much to ask, after the people had been tricked out of so many of their ancient privileges, for every office in the State, save the immediate servants of the Executive, were once elective—was it too much, he said, to ask, that the people should possess the power of electing those men, to whom they could entrust the protection of their persons and property? That every man possessing a sane mind should exercise his vote as to the appointment of his Representative in that House? He held in his hands a very old document, the Ancient Coronation Oath of the Kings of England, which admitted the existence of that right in the fullest extent. The terms in the Latin were the plebs and vulgus. In the French copy, for be believed the Kings of that time did not generally understand Latin, the term used was equally extensive, it was "the commonalty of the realm." By the Act of Henry the Fourth the right of suffrage for Knights of the Shire was recognized to exist in all persons duly summoned to the County Court, and others there present. The first restrictive Statute was that of Henry the Sixth, when the right of suffrage was first limited to freeholders of forty shillings a year, on the pretext that there was a danger of future tumults and outrages from great numbers voting at elections. These pretences were all false. But what he would ask, was the present system of elections? Did it not exhibit a tissue of riot, intoxication, perjury, and every other possible rascality? He believed he might say with truth, that the City of Westminster was the only instance where the right of voting, extending almost to universal suffrage, was exercised without any disturbance or tumult, as peaceably almost as if they were electing a parish officer. Here was an example how groundless the alarms were of some persons as to the consequences of having the right of suffrage exercised by the whole bulk of the community. The Worthy Baronet then adverted to the Reform Committees, when that subject, twenty years past, was discussed by men of the highest celebrity in the country; when Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan sat as Chairmen of the Committees. By the Petition then drawn up and remaining on the Journals of that House, it did appear that 6000 voters in small boroughs, actually returned 257 Members of that House, at that time constituting a majority of the House of Commons. Such a state of representation was as disproportionate to the property as to the population of the country. It was well known that Mr. Fox as Chairman of one of those meetings, put his name to a Resolution in support of Annual Parliaments,

[redacted] *he Constitution.* Mr. [redacted] pediency of revert- [redacted] existing circumstan- [redacted] is authority that it [redacted] that was a suf- [redacted] nsidered the doc- [redacted] ers. But [redacted] opinions, [redacted] se of the Refor- [redacted] talents to a refutation of [redacted] letter of the Duke of Richmond [redacted] Colonel Sharman, in favour of Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments. Mr. Fox himself in that House stated, that that Reform was obviously the most advantageous which comprehended the greater number of independent voters. He did not expressly recommend Universal Suffrage, but he did not object to it as irreconcilcable with the Constitution. His fear was, that from the circumstances in life of the great number of voters, a sinister influence would be exercised. What was the sort of Representation which the Country at present possessed? Was it not exactly that system where this sinister influence was exercised? Where the power of returning was placed in persons who were not independent voters; where the majority of the House of Commons were actually nominated by persons, excluded by law from any interference in elections. If there existed a description of persons who ought to be excluded from the right of voting, it was those very identical persons who nominated the majority of that House. From a calculation that he made, if the Reform he contemplated was carried into effect, every Member of Parliament would be returned by about 5000 electors. What man could corrupt that number? And if the Parliaments were annual, what motive could he have, even if able, to bribe them? The tenure would be too short and too precarious to allow of that growing intimacy that at present took place between the Members and the Treasury. There was also an additional security, if further was wanted, in the adoption of the ballot. Were the other Reforms carried into effect, he did not think the ballot necessary. But if there were persons who thought that a sinister influence would continue to be exercised, and that the sins of the old would be visited on the new system, the ballot would be a corrective under such circumstances. He knew that others disapproved of it, and of taking the votes in separate districts at the same time, as leading to consequences injurious to the spirit of liberty. He could not concur in such an opinion. What he wanted it was calculated to afford—namely, a more sufficient check on the Executive. He had no doubt that many a man had been brought to the gallows by having his conscience first tampared with at an election for a borough. Under such a system no honest man could be a Minister. Such were Mr. Pitt's opinions before he was appointed to that situation which changed his sentiments. Such were once also Mr. Burke's. There was hardly any eminent man who had been long in that House, and who had not depicted the way in which it was constituted in a way that ought to make the House ashamed of itself. Sir Wm. Jones, who had been termed by Dr. Johnson one of the most enlightened men, had in a speech proviously well digested in the closet, affirmed that annual Parliaments and Suffrage so extensive as to pay no attention to the minuteness of property were antiently the law of the land; and that a radical Reform of Parliament, with a reference to those two objects, was highly expedient. To those who might say that he did not act w[redacted] prudence beneficial to the cause by p[redacted] principles to the extent he did, bi[redacted] having tried all modes of c[redacted] absolute compromise o[redacted] ed the recent fate[redacted] of that great vic[redacted] Septennial Act, [redacted] the motives of [redacted] reformers, he die[redacted] to pursue a course c[redacted] no effect. The principle [redacted] this subject was, that no great m[redacted] interfere with elections by any fra[redacted] vance. This maxim ought to be enforc[redacted] the people ought to have the benefit of t[redacted] free Constitution which was held out to them in principle but denied to them in practice. The opponents of an extensive right of suffrage contended that the consequence of it would be the return of persons inadequate, and of the lowest description. This was against the reason and experience of the whole world. He would venture to predict, on the contrary, that no person would be returned who was not [redacted] station (except, perhaps, in some extraordi- [redacted] cases of merit) and of character. It had [redacted] observed by an able Roman Historian, [redacted] the Roman people obtained the power [redacted] they always elected patricains; [redacted] e 400 years they never had to [redacted] n three or four elections. [redacted] people, especially of [redacted] ially aristocratic; [redacted] nong persons of [redacted] r respect the [redacted] l advan-

tages of birth and fortune, would be indisputably the object of the people's choice. The strong part of the argument was, that every man ought to have some share in making the laws by which all his interests were affected. It had been set up by Blackstone, as a justification of the principle of putting to death for offences, that every man so punished was considered as present in Parliament at the making of the law. What was the power, if power it could be called—asked on the part of the people? Merely that every man should have a fraction—a four-thousandth part—in the appointing of a fraction—a six hundred and sixty eighth part—of the Assembly called the House of Commons. What was asked was that every man, be his fortune what it might, should be able to say who he thought was the best character among his neighbours to trust his rights to. No mischief could ensue, unless any man with mischievous intentions could persuade other men with mischievous intentions to concur with him; they must choose a mischievous person and that michievous person must have the concurrence of 657 other mischievous persons also elected by other mischievous constituents, before any evil could be produced.—It must be, in fact, a conspiracy of the nation against the nation. And when all these persons agreed in the intention of committing mischief, they must obtain the concurrence of the House of Lords, and subsequently of the King. This was contrary to all the known motives of human action. To suppose it possible would be to suppose the possibility of the deliberate perpetration of suicide by a whole nation. What did the history of all mankind present to the eye of reason? That in proportion as the bulk of the community had an influence in the government of a country, in proportion was that country prosperous; and so, in an inverse proportion, when the government of the few prevailed, that country was oppressed and misarable. The Hon. Baronet then, embodying the opinions and arguments of his speech, concluded with the following declaratotory Resolutions:—

"1.—That it is expedient and necessary to admit to a participation in the election suffrage all such persons as being of the male sex, of mature age, and of sound mind, shall during a determinate time antecedent to the day of election, have been resident either as householders or inmates, within the district or place in which they are called upon to vote.

"2.—That the territory of Great Britain and Ireland taken together, ought to be divided into six hundred and fifty-eight Election districts, as nearly equal to each other in population as consistently with local convenience they may be; and, that each such Election district ought to return one Representative, and no mroe.

"3.—That for the prevention of unnecessary dalay, vexation, and expense, as well as of fraud, violence, disorder, and void elections, the election in each district, ought to be begun and ended on the same day, and that day ought to be the same for all the districts; and that for this purpose not only the proof of title, but also every operation requiring more time than is necessary for the delivery of the vote, ought to be accomplished on some day or days, antecedent to the day of election, and that the title to a vote should be the same for every elector, and so simple as not to be subject to dispute.

"4.—That for the more effectually securing the attainment of the above objects, the election districts ought to be subdivided into sub-districts, for the reception of votes, in such number and situations as local convenience may require.

"5.—That for securing the freedom of election the mode of voting ought to be by ballot.

"6.—That for more effectually securing the unity of will and opinion, as between the people and their Representatives, a fresh election of the Members of this House ought to take place, once [redacted] very year at the least; saving to the Crown [redacted] ogative of dissolving Parliaments at any [redacted] reupon after the necessary interval, [redacted] h Parliament."

[redacted] rose to second the motion, [redacted] to add any thing to [redacted] orable Baronet [redacted] arge that [redacted] repre [redacted] cted [redacted] en [redacted] night, [redacted] present occ[redacted] time he should ad[redacted] there as a member fo[redacted] indeed were the acts of that [redacted] agreed with them. The effec[redacted] already seen: they would soon [redacted] demonstrated. That result of the [redacted] was that no man in the country ka[redacted] call his own. Let them look to the La[redacted] terest. Before the late war they could [redacted] that they had a property in the country; [redacted] they were dependent upon financial schem[redacted] and measures which they could neither compre[redacted] hend nor resist. The Resolutions now proposed, if carried, would yet save the country, and restore the happiness of the people. One of the greatest men who had ever sat in that House, Lord Chatham, father of the late Mr. Pitt, had said, that if that House were not reformed from within, it would be reformed with a vengeance from without. It had not been reformed from within, and he now gave it as his decided opinion that it never would be reformed from within. [Here, and frequently during his speech, his Lordship became so much affected as to be unable to proceed.] It appeared to him that the petitions of the people to that House would never be answered. He appealed to all the Members now present, who were only 100 of upwards of 600 who ought to be present, whether any petition of grievance, oppression, or injustice from the people had ever been taken into serious consideration. He solemnly declared that it was his firm persuasion, that unless some measure were adopted to soften the angry feelings which prevailed in the country; unless some means were taken to restore security and tranquillity to the people, [here his Lordship's voice was quite overpowered by his feelings], Gentlemen opposite, who were now quite trinmphant, and who would that night be quite triumphant in resisting the present motion, would hereafter rue their temerity. The House of Commons would one day deeply regret their perseverance in measures which would shake the whole fabric and constitution of the country. To prevent this was the object of the Resolutions now moved. But the object would not be obtained. During more than ten years he had sat in that House, he had experienced many changes. He was grateful to the Westminster Electors for their support throughout that period. He was grateful to them for having rescued him [here the Noble Lord wept, and the House sheered] from a wicked and desperate conspiracy, which was calculated to effect his irrecoverable ruin. All his services to his country and his perfect innocence, would have availed him not, but for the liberal and uniform support of his constituents. Those who had plotted his ruin, he forgave; and he hoped, ere they should fall into their graves, they would repent of their base and foul machinations. These observations were foreign to the question, & he begged pardom for obtruding them (hear). He would conclude by secouding the resolutions moved by his Hon. Colleague To Ministers he begged to say, that he bore no hostility but that he deplored the effects of their conduct, and hoped they would yet reflect and reform.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, though it was far from his intentions to support the motion of his Honourable Friend, he could not withhold his tribute to the merits of the very learned and able speech with whcih he had introduced his Resolutions. But, differing, as he did, from his Honourable Friend, and being most averse to that universal suffrage which was the object of these Resolutions, he was anxious to state also that he felt no manner of disrespect towards those persons—in that House, where they were few in numbers, and out of doors, where they were numerous—who, he knew, concsientiously entertained the same opinions with his Hon. Friend. Far be it from him to view with levity, or to treat with ridicule, opinions which were conscientiously held by a great body of people in this country. He considered the people who entertained these opinions to be misled; he believed them to have been misled, partly from not having duly weighed and thoroughly sifted the question, and partly by the writings and speeches of those who had also not weighed and sifted the question with a due degree of attention. But to neither the one nor the other did he impute any but the uprightest motives, though he differed with them in their conclusions; and he claimed from them the same degree of charity which he was so willing to extend to them. And he made a claim on the candour of the worthy Baronet in particular with the more confidence to extend to him this charity; for, if he was not deceived, the worthy Baronet's own conversion to the doctrine of universal suffrage, at least in the degree in which he had now avowed it, was but of recent date. [Here Sir Francis Burdett intimated his dissent] He begged his Hon. Friend's pardon, but he had understood so much from a Noble Friend of his, who was friendly to moderate Reform; and from this he had been led to believe that this was the first time on which his Hon. Friend had advocated Universal Suffrage. But however that might be, he needed only to appeal to the candour of his Honourable Friend, though he had not that claim on him, that he now held those opinions which his Honourable Friend himself once held. While he entered this protest against the conclusions of his Honourable Friend he agreed with him in opinion respecting the conduct of those who treated with contempt all sorts of Reform, merely because it was Reform. If he had to deal with those people, he would only appeal to the conduct of Parliament itself, particularly during the last twenty years. Those who argued that all Reform whatever would lead to the destruction of the Constitution, they who professed themselves such enemies to Reform—had been, in practice, in Parliament itself the greatest of all reformers.—They or their colleagues in Ireland, had altered the qualifications of Electors and changed the elective franchise—they had let in one class of electors one day, and they had let in another class to-morrow. They had even effected a Parliamentary Revolution, and not merely a Parliamentary Reform in the annihilation, of the Parliament of Ireland, a measure for which he was grateful & thankful; for this measure had been more beneficial to the Empire than all those more baneful acts of the same individuals had been injurious to it. Still though this was a measure most beneficial to [redacted] country, it was impossible to deny that it was one [redacted] greatest changes in, the interual policy and Par- [redacted] ntary Constitution of this country which had taken [redacted] nce the Constitution had assumed its present [redacted] e came now to make a few remarks on the [redacted] ument by which his Hon. Friend had sup [redacted] tion. If he came into the House with his [redacted] against the question, those arguments [redacted] d in support of it had not removed [redacted] hose arguments, to say the least [redacted] s extremely inconclusive. The [redacted] his resolutions, had confined [redacted] uthority not derived from [redacted] d from Magna Charta, [redacted] any of the Judges, or on [redacted] ranch of the Legisla- [redacted] ranked in his esti- [redacted] ues from the [redacted] onstitutional [redacted] nt Majes- [redacted] ty. [redacted] he had [redacted] snow[redacted] ed certain [redacted] principl[redacted] self evident, [redacted] that it re[redacted] even admit the [redacted] Kings spee[redacted], low as he rated [redacted] that authority[redacted], that no dequate

security for good Government] can have place but by means of, and in proportion to a community of interest between governors and governed. This propo-ition was indeed self-evident, but some of hose Princes, whose speeches his Hon. Friend had quoted, had cared but little for the happiness of the people. He was astonished that among all those speeches of Princes he did not mention a much more remarkable document than any of them, the speech which Lord Chatham put into the mouth of the present king on his accession to the Throne, and which was worth all the authorities which he had brought forward.—In that speech his Majesty was made to say, that he should ever deem it his proudest satisfaction to be the first citizen of a free people. The speeches from the Throne were neither more nor less than the composition of his Ministers, and they were always viewed and treated as such by Parliament. His Honourable Friend had endeavoured to shew that Annual Parliaments and universal suffrage were the antient law of Parliment, though he had admitted that it was not alone sufficient to prove their antiquity; and as he agreed with him that it was no argument in favour of universal suffrage or annual Parliaments in the present day, to shew that universal suffrage and annual Parliaments were formerly the law of the country, he should hold, therefore, that even were this so, the case still remained to be proved. The Honourable Baronet had said he adduced authorities to shew that such was the antient law of Parliament, not with the view of proposing that this law should be revived, merely because it was antient, but to shew that it was not that visionary doctrine which it was said to be by the antagonists of that doctrine. He would admit, that if his Honourable Friend proved this, he would prove that the doctrine was not a novelty; but he denied that it followed, that the doctrine was not visionary; because it might still be one of the most visionary doctrines that ever entered into the brains of a projector, though Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrages formerly were the ancient law, if they were not adapted to the present state of things (Hear, hear.) His Honourable Friend was fond of quoting Magna Charta; but he was rather unfortunate in the chapter from which he had made his quotation on this occasion. The first word was nullus, the second liber, and the third homo; it was not nullus homo (hear hear hear.)—Thereby recalling to his recollection, if he had forgotten it, that in those pure times of the Constitution, when the Monarchy was in all its splendour, respected abroad as it was united at home, having just emerged, by the bye, from a seven-fold division—in the days when there were no rotten boroughs, when Parliaments were not merely annual, but when there were some times more then three of them in one year—in that golden age of the Constitution unless it was impaired in its progress from the Heptarchy to the period of Magna Charta, it appeared from this chapter of Magna Charta, that liberty was only allowed to those who had property in men, instead of being the property of men—(Hear, hear, hear!) Absurd, visionary and even detestable, was a proposition to return to a state of slavery was, a very learned man, great patriot, and one of the most ardent and sincere friends of liberty that ever lived—Mr. Fletcher, of Saltoun—had proposed in that Parliament, in which he was a constant and strenuous advocate for popular rights, as a relief for the state of mendicity, which then existed in Scotland, that the people of that country should return to the Greek and Roman slavery. Mr. Fletcher supported his proposition by the same arguments that his Hon. Friend had supported his doctrine of universal suffrage, namely, that it was an old practice of the country. There was no reason for denying that annual Parliaments were the antient Constitution of the Country, and that though there had been some prorogations, yet Parliaments were generally chosen once a year. But supposing he assented to this, one xamination it would be found an authority more in name than in reality. At that time it was necessary to compel men to serve in Paliament, to pay them wages, and Parliament sat a few days only. With respect to universal suffrage, his Honourable Friend was a little more pressed for authorities. He would venture to say, that the authority of the King's Speeches, with which he had garnished his Resolutions, was not more flimsy than the quotations from the old writs with which he had garnished his speech. He said, that the words all freeholders & others could only be interpreted to mean all persons whatever. This was no great compliment to the precision of our ancestors, whom his Honourable Friend would have more circumlocutory than the draughtsmen of the Bills of the present day. He here made them use seven words instead of one, respecting which there could be no difficulty—seven words instead of the word *all*. Was it not a constant rule of construction in all our Courts, and in that House, that where a particular description was followed by other general expressions that those general expressions were to be understood with reference to such particular description.—His Honourable Friend in arguing for Universal Suffrage had protested against the inference, that it would give rise to tumult and confusion—for, said he, look to Westminster, which is the only place in the country which chooses its Members according to the constitution. He differed from those who thought that the complete tranquillity of an election was not an object so much to be desired, or that it was desirable that persons, instead of offering themselves to the constituents, should be sought out, and as it were compelled to serve. He however, was one of those who tendered the tribute of their applause to the Electors of Westminster for the motives of their last election of the Noble Lord (Lord Cochrane). They saw in him an oppressed & injured man, on whom an infamous sentence (the pillory) had been passed; but for that sentence he did not believe he would have been elected. He dissented from the doctrine that the silent manner of election gave a greater security for collecting the popular will. The Hon. Baronet, however, had made a double mistake Westminster was not a place singular in the description of its electors—there were doz. of others with just the same descripton of voters, neither was the suffrage universal. The election was in the hands of inhabitant householders. Though he (Mr. Brougham) did not think that there were such dangers of tumult and confusion from Universal Suffrage as many apprehended, yet he though the arguments adduced from the case of Westminster were rather defective, for it might well happen that householders might be tranquil in the place which was the seat of Government, without its being certain that all persons, householders or not would be equally so. He now came to the substance of the proposition. The Honourable Baronet proposed that the Suffrage should be extended to all, because no person could be consistently excluded from the laws which he was called upon to obey. He admitted that in rigourous consistency this was true; but did not the Honourable Baronet himself draw a line? If the right of voting was extended to the payer of direct taxes, or to householders only, or to the voters proposed by Mr. Grey to 1797, a line was drawn, and a distinction made;—but so also in the plan of the Hon urable Baronet; the line was merely drawn lower down, which in a question of pure principle, could not be taken into the account. He asked why persons under the age of 21 were to be left out; Many great things had been done by persons under the age of 21.—Many excellent speeches had been delivered in that House by persons under that age. A Noble Friend of his had made an admirable speech on the Slave Trade before he had reached that age. Sir I. Newton had before that period of life made some important discoveries in the mathematics, and Mr. Fox had in that House displayed those talents, the brilliant promise of which he had so completely realized. Gallant feats were performed by men in defence of their country before that age. By this limitation to persons above the age of 21, an irreparable injustice would thus be done

(Continued in the Additional Supplement.)

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, 14th NOVEMBER, 1818.

(Continued from the Supplement,)

to the infants of the nation. Why, too, was another large class to be excluded, amiable in their dispositions, of quick faculties, and though sometimes fond of perverting the benefit of an education lately extended to them, and like many theorists of judging rashly on matters of which they knew little, could not yet be declared unfit for the elective franchise in the state of which they were the ornament, and in one sense the prop—he meant females. From this charge of inconsistency their was one great authority who was exempt—. he meant Mr. Bentham. He knew no man who had passed a more honourable and usefull life He had passed his days in the investigation of the most important truths, and had reached a truly venerable old age. To him he (Mr. Brougham) meant not to impute either inadequate information or insufficient industry, or defective understanding. But his plan of Parliamentary Reform shewed that he had dealt more with books than with men. He (Mr. Brougham) agreed with the Member for Arundel (Sir Samuel Romilly), who looked up to Mr. Bentham as a pupil to a tutor, in wishing that he had never written that work. But Mr. Bentham was a real advocate for Universal Suffrage. He was sorry that he differed from Mr. Bentham, but he trusted no man would think him foul-mouthed, if he called this proposal somewhat chimerical and visionary. He had forgot to mention, in reference to the authority of Mr. Fox on this subject, a saying of the late Mr Burke, who, when he saw the name of Mr. Fox signed to these opinions, observed to him, so well known was it that Mr. Fox was not favourable to those sentiments, "I see, at last, you have got to Universal suffrage and Annual Parliaments, but you will soon be beat by the oft'ner-if need-be ans," alluding to the words "once a year or oftner if need be," of the Statute of Edward III. It was melancholy to know the truth which this jest implied, that the only result of yielding to the desire of conciliating popular favour by proposing measures which discretion did not approve, that many would be ready to outbid for that applause by still more extravagant concessions, and the highest bidder would be not the more honest and the more enlightened by the most servile and submissive, and the most and or dishonest. (Hear.) If his opinions were at all altered on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, he could say that this change was perfectly disinterested. The sentiments which he retained on that subject, and the sentements of others, were sufficient to separate him as widely from any gratification of the love of power as if no such thing as Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage existed in the catalogue of human ideas. He was still an advocate for Parliamentary Reform to far too great an extent to make what he had given up of any consequence. He now, though he did not strongly object to Annual Parliaments, thought that Triennial ones would be preferable, and he was disposed to think that an extension of the right of suffrage to all payers of direct taxes was too large. This opinion was formed conscientiously and not without laborious investigation. The Honourable Member then defended the Revolution (1688) from the imputations of the Honourable Mover, and argued that the persons who carried through that work had done all that the time and their means admitted of. He concluded by opposing the plan of Reform proposed, as not suited to the Constitution at any time, as not suited to the nature of society at this time—retaining the desire of correcting without the limits he had drawn, the defects of the present representation.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. Parnell defended and explained the arguments of the Hon. Mover respecting the King's speeches, which he had quoted, and the words of Magna Charta. He professed himself a step by-step reformer, and thought some good might be attained by gradual measures, which could not be expected from one which excited so much opposition as that now before the House.

Mr. Canning said, that as there were many propositions in the Resolutions before them which he could not negative, he rose to move the Order of the Day, and in doing this he should say a few words, which he had been unwilling to offer immediately after the speech of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, from whom he differed in some points, but it was so gratifying to find such an ally, that he was sorry to manifest his contrariety of opition. To more moderate propositions of Reform this had been his objection, that if those plans were consented to they would be made the stepping stones to others, which they now pretty generally joined to deprecate and abhor. On so grave a subject it was not enough to look to details; he had a right to demand on what principle the proposition was founded. It began by assuming it as admitted, that the present system was faulty. There were two modes of Reform—to bring back the Constitution to its former principles, or to reconstruct it on new and improved principles. If it were meant to carry back the Constitution to its condition in former times, he would say "Name your period:"—if to re-construct it, "Define your principle." But a naked proposition was presented to them, which assumed one or the other mode of Reform, but which of the two they were not told. The Hon. Baronet had indeed, though he was not specific in his assertions, laboured to persuade them that the plan he proposed was accordant to the ancient Constitution. In all th related to antiquarian research, he had been so admirably and so completely answered by the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, that he (Mr. Canning) would not weaken the arguments by repetition. But he should say, that when the Honourable Baronet assumed that the Constitution was not effective, it was incumbent on him to shew at what period it had produced more good in effect. If this period could not be shewn, they were set loose in the wide sea of theories; but before he ventured on that voyage, he should ask the question, whether the present system was not a good one? What interest was not actually as well as virtually represented in the House? What body of men whose claims were not discussed with patience and attention, and with skill and knowledge, which he knew not what other process could collect? But it was said by the Honourable Baronet that the will of the people did not always exercise direct influence on their deliberations. He admitted the fact, but he contended that government was not a matter of will; all plans for government, all the ties by which monarchy was fettered, all the contrivances by which democracy was brought to act in the Constitution, were so many contrivances to prevent the daily, hourly, direct operation of will, upon matters which are subject only for deliberation. If they had found an assembly in such a condition, exposed from day to day to dismissal from trust, as the Honourable Baronet seemed to wish to see them, it would be their endeavour to substitute for it some body more capable for deliberation. There had been another plan proposed in the present Session, merely to shorten the duration of Parliaments, which would indisputably aggravate all the evils which were now complained of, by giving the representatives of close boroughs, or those sent by individuals, a still greater superiority in security, and consequently in power, over those who had to incur the trouble and expense of popular elections. The present plan of Reform was a pretended reverence to the old Constitution.—The Honourable Baronet said the House did not now sufficiently represent the People. If it were contended, that the whole power of the people was not in that House, he admitted it. The Constitution was a Monarch controlled by two Houses of Parliament: but if every 4,000 men in the country could point to their Delegate, to be influenced by their will, he should be glad to know what other power in the State could be compared with it? If the House of Commons were the genuine, undoubted Representatives of the popular will, and if that, will & not reason, were the proper rule of Government, the King and Lords must necessarily be nuisances and excrescences. He appealed to the last year of Charles I. when the House of Commons came to these votes:—

"1. The Commons of England, in Parliament assembled, declare that the People, under God, are the origin of all just Government.

"2. That the Commons of England, in Parliament assembled, being chosen by and representing the Nation, have the supreme power in these kingdoms."

They proceeded to vote, that laws enacted by the Commons were therefore binding, though the consent of the Lords and the King were not had thereto—and they followed up their votes, at the distance of a few months, by voting the House of Lords useless, by dethroning the King, and leading him to the scaffold.—In those Votes of the House of Commons, admitting the principles of the Hon. Baronet, he defied any one to find a logical inconsistency; and they might take it as a warning how they admitted theoretical principles, from which they could not see the conclusions which might be drawn. Yet all plans of Reform went on the assumption, not only that the present system was faulty, but that it was necessary to have such a representation as the Long Parliament declared itself to be. The Reforms who proposed this were speaking of a pure democracy, not of a constitutional monarchy, under which (thank God) we live—a monarchy limited by law, and controlled by a Parliament not trampled under foot by a House of Commons. The Hon. Baronet was entitled to thanks for bringing forward his propositions in a tangible shape. It had been argued that such propositions could find no supporters in that House. Here they were. And those who had wished to see some smaller measures of Reform, might judge how likely these proposals were to be put an end to by concessions. Those who preferred this plan to the Constitution as it existed, might support it as a measure of their choice—those who thought with him that it was not desirable to see this new experiment tried, and that the present system had been found adequate for our internal wants and external security, would go with him in his vote. As he was favourable to the negative the general truisms of the Resolutions, he should move the Order of the Day.

Mr. Lamb would not, after the able manner in which the subject had received, trespass long on the attention of the House, but there were [illegible] which he was anxious that the House should know his opinion. He agreed with the Honourable Baronet that no ridicule ought to be thrown on persons holding the doctrine of the necessity of Parliamentary Reform, for it was evident from the numerous Petitions before the House, that such opinions were held by many, although he deeply regretted that in consequence of the expressions of several Petitioners [illegible] some measure about to fall into disrepute. Universal suffrage was impossible for it could not exist in boroughs, as the persons who were to elect there were particular individuals, which was inconsistent with such doctrine, and it was evident that universal suffrage could not exist in counties. Annual Parliaments never were the practical constitution of this country, for although in the reign of Edward III, it was enacted that Parliament should annually be holden, yet in the same reign no Parliament was assembled for a period of twenty-one years. Parliament was assembled, when the exigencies of the State required its attendance, but not until the Revolution was it determined that Parliament should annually be assembled. The wise and learned men, who brought forward this measure, did not enact that Parliament should be independent of the King, but that in case of the King neglecting or refusing to assemble Parliaments, measures should be adopted for its assembling. He did not doubt that the Hon. Baronet brought forward this measure from a persuasion of it utility to the country, but there were many other individuals who interested themselves in this measure, men of great knowledge of the various springs of human actions, of deep reasoning, who wished to throw the whole fabric of the monarchy into ruins, that they might fly with eclat on the fragments. From them, and from their machinations, dangers were to be feared.

Mr. W. Smith said he was a decided enemy to the plan of Reform proposed, but he vindicated the views of the radical Reformers, whom he believed to be conscientious and honest men. He observed, that the reasoning of the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Canning) would have precluded all reform, moral, religious, or political, and referred to the Petition presented by Mr. Grey in 1792, as indisputably proving the necessity of a reform.

Sir F. Burdett replied, and re-stated what he had said in his opening speech, by way of answer to the Honourable and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Brougham), who, he said, had misrepresented his arguments. He observed also, in answer to Mr. Canning, that the Resolution of the House of Commons, in 1648, formed no argument against a House of Commons frequently elected by the people, but shewed how dangerous a body which had secured itself against the people, might become also to the Crown. The Hon. Baronet shewed the manner in which the Act of Setlement had, as well as Magna Charta, been violated and set at nought through the vice of Parliament not representing the voice, or regarding the interest of the people. That some change was necessary in the system of our Representation, was he believed, pretty generally admitted, and he had no doubt that the impression would become still more extensive—that all candid men of all parties would call for Reform, although he could never hope to find among the converts to that cause those who, like the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning), could truly see no fault whatever in the present system. As to the danger which an Honourable Gentleman on the lower bench professed to apprehend from the grant of universal suffrage, he (Sir F.) could se no ground for such an apprehension, unless it was supposed that all the people would go mad when they became free, or that they would abuse their privileges for the purpose of destroying their own happiness and interests.

The House divided upon the Amendment—

Ayes.....106.

There were no votes on the contrary, Sir F. Burdett and Lord Cochrane acting as Tellers.

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